The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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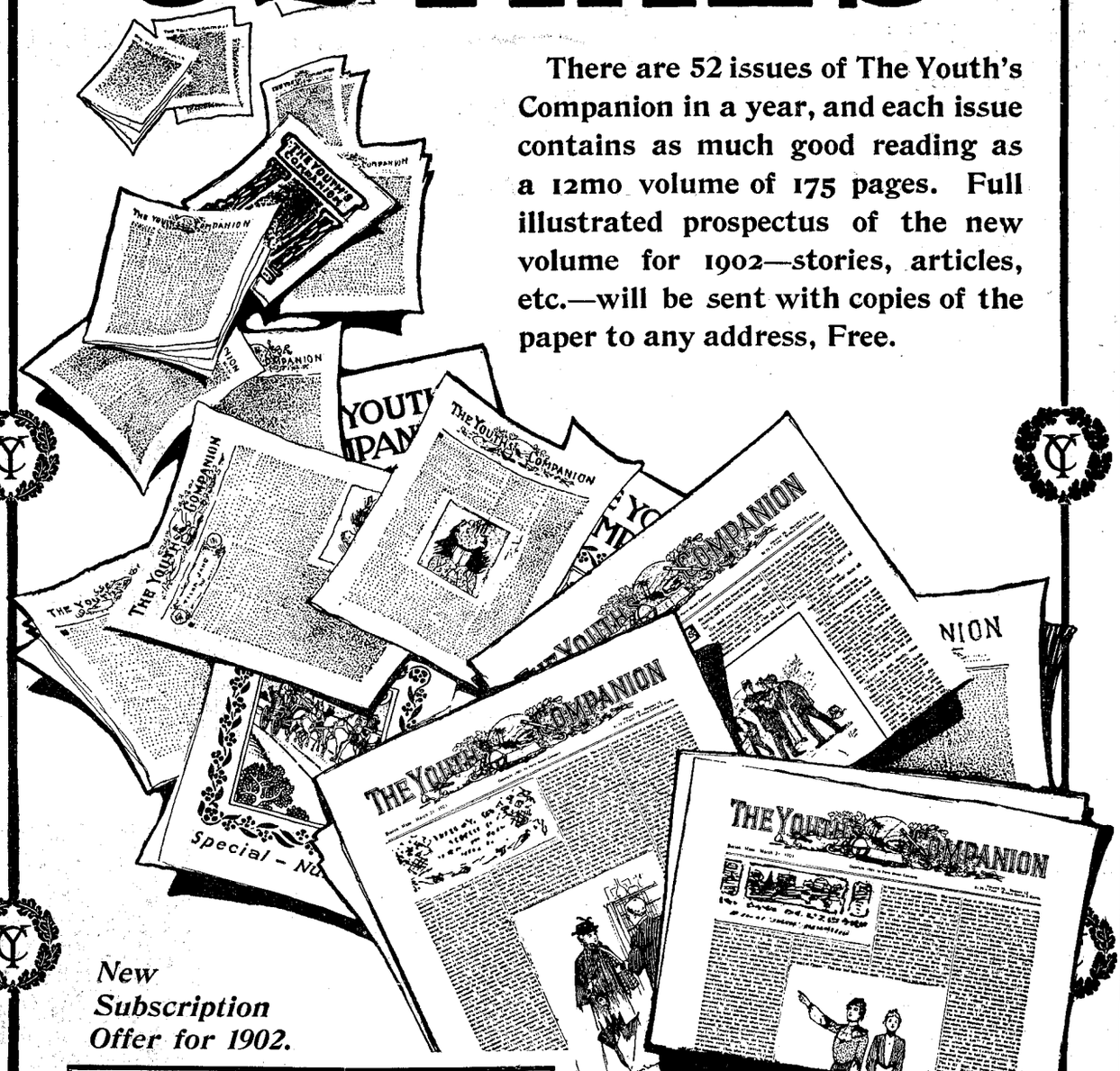

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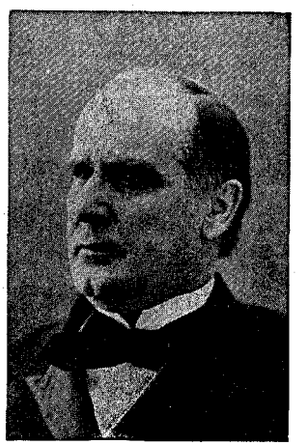

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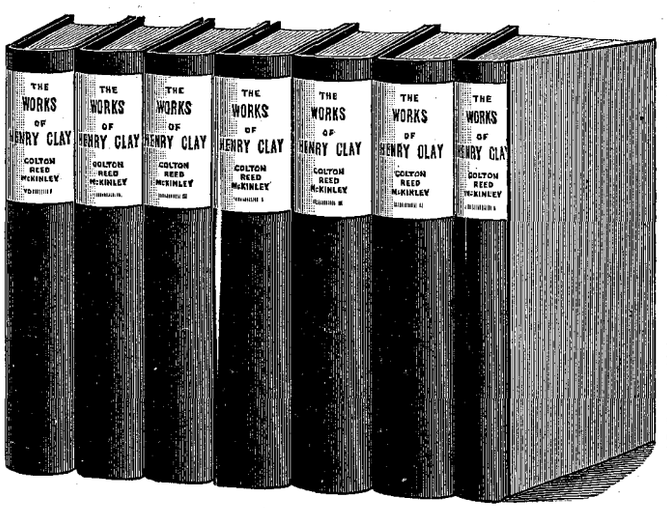

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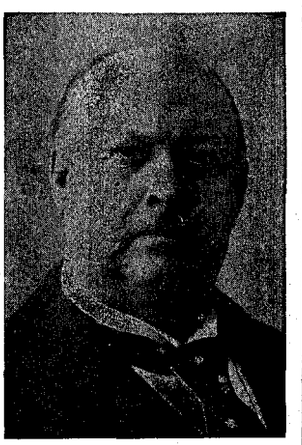

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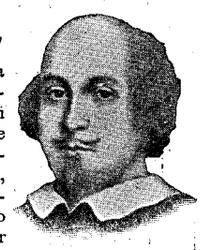

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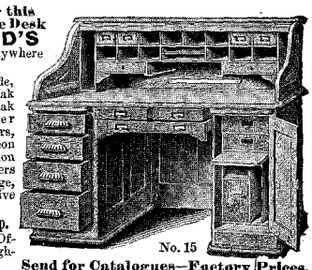

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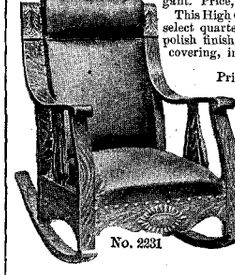

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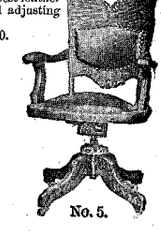

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

TAMMANY'S DEFEAT.

THE victory of the Fusion forces in New York City over what the London *Times* calls "the most corrupt, brutal, and demoralizing organization that can be found in the civilized world, with, perhaps, the exception of the Mafia and the Camorra," calls out comment in all parts of the civilized world. The London *St. James's Gazette*, as reported by cable, calls Mr. Low's election "the greatest blow yet struck at the most nefarious system of organized, triumphant villainy ever foisted on a civilized community by a gang of corrupt blackmailers"; and the Berlin *Lokal-Anzeiger* remarks that "the high school of corruption has closed for two years." The Paris *Temps* says that "like a new Hercules" Mr. Low "must wash the Augean stables with clean water, and restore popular self-government, place probity on the order of the day, and chase away the ghouls of corruption from the innermost recesses of the municipal administration; and in doing so, not only will New York be emancipated from a dishonorable yoke, but Philadelphia, and other cities which are given over to bands of politicians, will be freed from the contagion of example." Mr. Low's mission as delegate to The Hague Peace Conference, his position as President of Columbia University, and his two terms as reform mayor of Brooklyn have made him well known to the press of this country and Europe. The comment in this country shows that the sweeping character of the victory was not looked for. In a city that gave a majority of 28,000 for Mr. Bryan last year, and a majority of 83,000 for Augustus Van Wyck over Mr. Roosevelt in 1898, it was not anticipated that Mr. Low would carry every borough save the small ones of Queens and the Bronx, and win by a majority of 30,000. Mr. Low's vote, in round numbers, was 295,000, and Mr. Shepard's 265,000. Says the New York *Press* (Rep.): "Is there any doubt after 1901 following 1894, and only the criminal blunder of 1897 between, that this is a thoroughly good people, desiring a thoroughly good government?" Practically the entire Fusion ticket was elected, except a number of Tammany candidates for the legislature, for aldermen, and for coroners. William Travers Jerome (Ind. Dem.), elected District-Attorney of New York county for a four years' term, who made himself notable during the campaign by his vigorous attacks on Tammany and its leaders, ran considerably ahead of the ticket in the county, and won by 17,000 majority; and the New York *Sun* (Rep.) thinks that we may hear more of him later in state and, perhaps, national politics. The Fusionists will control the Board of Alderman by a small margin and the borough presidencies of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Richmond. The departments of Finance, Law, Police, Water Supply, Street Cleaning, Bridges, Parks, Charities, Correction, Fire, Docks, Taxes, Education, Health, and Tenement Houses will be under the new reform control. "It is evident, then," says the New York *Herald* (Ind.), "that Mayor Low will be possessed of tremendous powers to effect the needed municipal house-cleaning and to give the people of New York the administration they so confidently expect from a man of his experience and high character."

The Herald declares the victory "a vindication of the confidence reposed in universal suffrage," and says that it "proves that when the voters are thoroughly informed and aroused no machine can withstand them, however skilfully it may be organized and no matter how strongly it may be intrenched in patronage and power." *The Times* (Ind.) thinks, too, that the fact "that a great city of mixed population and no slight proportion of the baser element can redeem itself through universal suffrage is a matter of moment to other cities suffering continuously or at intervals from bad government." The Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.) considers the victory a proof that "party lines can not be drawn tightly enough to enable a vicious and criminal conspiracy to rule forever over several millions of American people, merely by getting control of the organization of the majority party and using that party's name as a cloak and a blind for plunder and for all manner of foulness." The Washington *Times* (Dem.) expresses itself in the same vein, and the Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.) says:

"If, in every city of this country, what we call 'political issues' are dropped and the robust attention of all lovers of good and economical government would make their fight for honest administration, better schools, better sanitation, cleaner streets, better water-supply and better illumination, better policing, better fire protection, unimpeachable official appointments and civil service, and more stringent measures against boldly flaunting vice, they would be getting up to the true meaning of a municipal election which, unfortunately, is so little understood in many communities."

Mr. Shepard, the defeated Tammany candidate for mayor, is congratulated by several newspapers, which think him too good a man to hold office under Tammany. *The Tribune*, for example, says:

"In the hour of his defeat it must be some consolation to Mr. Shepard to know that he did not succeed, as had seemed possible by lending his good name to Tammany, in giving the criminal classes the control of New York county. To have given his strength to win votes for Tammany on the promise to reform it, only to have placed in office Unger, Fromme, and Van Wyck, would have been an achievement which even his most forbearing friends could hardly have forgiven. The voters have been kinder to him than he was to himself. They have saved him from himself. They have left him, it is true, the bitterness of disappointment. But they have seen to it that he has done no harm."

The Journal (Dem.), which supported Mr. Shepard in the cam-

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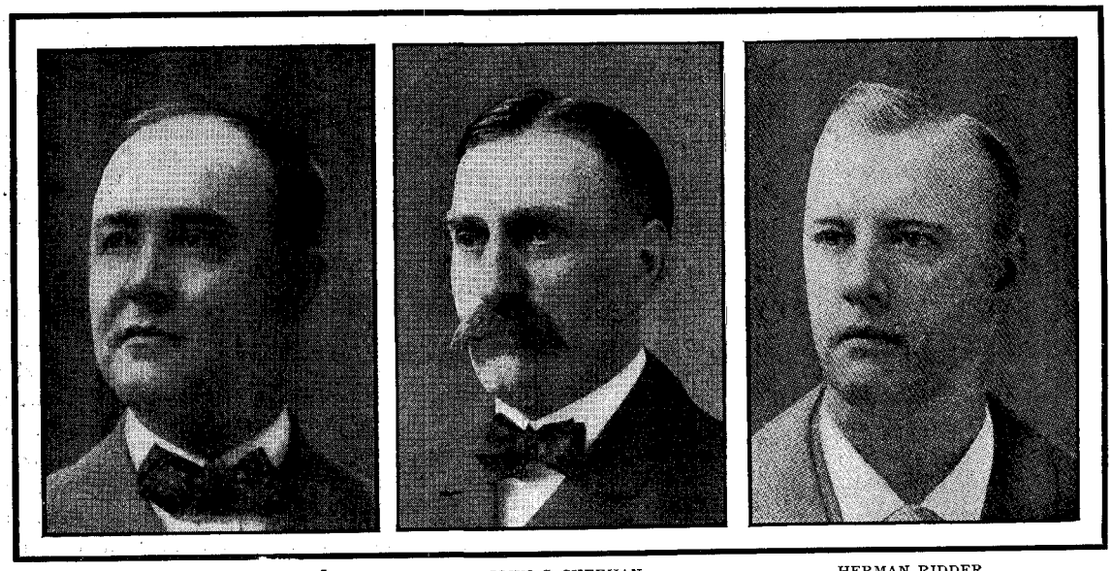
ROBERT C. MORRIS,
Chairman of the Republican County Committee.

JOHN F. CARROLL,
A Tammany Hall Leader.

WILLIAM HEPBURN RUSSELL,
Leader of the "Greater New York Democracy" (anti-Tammany).



TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN,
A Tammany Hall Leader.

JOHN C. SHEEHAN,
Leader of the "Independent Democracy" (anti-Tammany).

HERMAN RIDDER,
Leader of the German-American Reform Union (anti-Tammany).

LEADERS IN THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN.

paign, came out the morning after with an editorial of which the following is an extract:

"Deveryism and Van Wyckism have brought disgrace and defeat on the whole Democratic ticket, and the organization has been served exactly right.

"Since Tammany had the audacity to approve of Van Wyck and indorse his outrageous administration by nominating him for the supreme court, it is well that Tammany has been rebuked. . . . . .

"We are rejoiced that he and his crowd have been so overwhelmingly defeated that the Democratic party will be purified by their removal from politics.

"We should have been glad to see Mr. Shepard elected for the sake of having a Democratic administration in which Democrats could take pride. It was needed, after four such years as we have just passed through.

"Mr. Shepard's defeat is not due to any failing of his own, but to Van Wyck's disgraceful administration, which has been one long treason alike to the city and to the Democratic party.

"It is a treason which the people have fittingly rebuked."

A Tammany view of the election may be seen in the following paragraphs from *The Morning Telegraph* (Tam.):

"Of course, the Democratic hosts of the metropolis will take their temporary setback with gracefulness and good humor. They are seasoned soldiers in the battle-field of politics, and are not of the kind to let a temporary reverse discourage or dismay them. Backed by a record of good government of which they have every reason to be proud, they will gird their loins and make ready for the next merry meeting with their friends the enemy; and when that meeting comes they feel confident that those backsliders who, inspired by sentiment and instigated by false report, gave aid and comfort to that enemy, will realize their mistake as they did the last time the city experimented so disastrously with 'Reform,' and will be glad to creep back into the fold of the unterrified Democracy.

"However, there is comfort in the hope that inspired by the example of 'good government' as exemplified by the Strong régime, we may hope for some improvement under Mr. Low. Tho we fear the victor is too apt to rule on academic principles, the likelihood is that the master hand of Platt will prevent any too flagrant attempt at government from dreamland.

"Certain it is that all good citizens, both Democrats and Republicans, will give their best aid to make the new mayor's government one that will reflect credit on our Empire City."

To quote the editorial expressions of all the papers that comment on the defeat of Tammany would be to call the roll of the newspaper press of the country; and nearly every paper that comments upon it, regardless of party stripe, rejoices in the result. The Detroit *Tribune* (Ind.) says that "no man doubts that the organization richly deserved not only oblivion, but the penitentiary, and no honest man pretends to doubt it," and the Richmond *Times* (Dem.) remarks that while "Tammany was the most powerful political organization in the world," it was "not so powerful as the disgusted people of the city." The Washington *Times*, another Democratic paper, believes that "the victory teaches the lesson that if the reputable citizens of our cities hope to redeem them from the grasp of vicious organizations, whose sole purpose is loot, they must put considerations of national and state politics aside." The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), too, declares that it "is not a party defeat," but is "the consequence of reckless and autocratic machine rule." Says the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.): "The people have had enough of Tammany, under its present management, and, abandoning partizanship in a large

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measure—losing sight of the great merits of Mr. Shepard—they have swept Tammany from the boards. We can not say we regret it." The Columbia *State* (Dem.), however, says: "We regard the defeat of Shepard as a misfortune to the Democracy and to the cause of good government in New York. The elements

"1901."
(With apologies to Meissonier, Napoleon, and others.)
—*The New York Herald.*

which have gone to make up the Fusion majority are not congenial and will not hang together. The fruits of the election will not, therefore, be enduring, however good they may seem for a time."

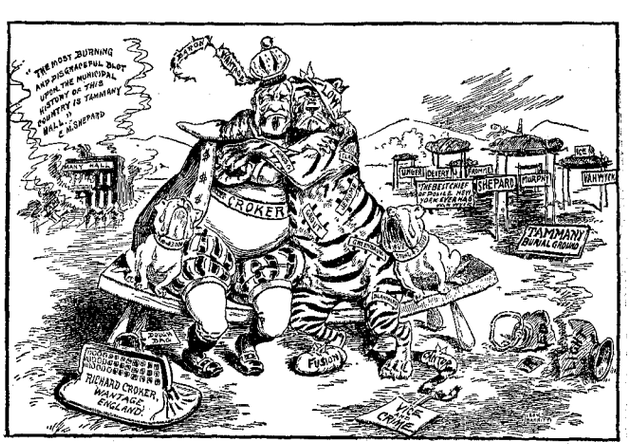
ELECTIONS IN PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER CITIES.

IT is remarked that while the newspaper press in Philadelphia was about as solid in opposition to the Republican "machine" as was the press in New York in opposition to Tammany, yet in New York the reform forces won by 30,000 majority, while in Philadelphia they lost by 30,000. The two chief objects of attack in Philadelphia were the candidacies of Judge Potter for a place on the Supreme bench and of John Weaver for District Attorney of Philadelphia county, and both won. Philadelphia polled 8,000 more votes last week than it did in the Presidential

A FAMOUS RUNAWAY.
—*The New York World.*

THE LATEST ALPINE DISASTER.
—*The New York Journal.*

election last year, but the Republican majority fell off 80,000 as compared with last year's vote, and the reform papers consider the reduced majority the next best thing to an actual victory. Pennsylvania has an election law which, as the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) says, "affords the utmost facilities for repeating, personation of absentee voters, and other crimes against the suffrage," and the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) declares that "enough is known to prove that in at least a dozen wards of the city yesterday the election was a farce." Indeed, declares *The Press*, "it is plain enough that without the fraud-made majority in this city and the votes of many purchased Democrats there would have been no majority at all." Reporters of the Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.) who joined gangs of repeaters for



ALL IS LOST—SAVE WANTAGE.
—*The New York Tribune.*

detective purposes found that many of the repeaters "voted fifteen, twenty, and thirty times," receiving fifty cents for each time, "and displayed their pockets simply bulging with fifty-cent pieces." *The North American* relates editorially some of the crimes against the ballot as follows:

"The machine's system of repeating is known in all its details.

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It has been exposed by *The North American*, so far as anything so open and notorious can be further exposed to public view. It is known that the assessors' lists are padded with fictitious names; that these names and addresses are given to repeaters on printed slips; that printed forms of pay checks are supplied to gang captains, who issue the checks to repeaters; that the checks are redeemed in cash when the votes are cast, and that the whole business is carried on as systematically as the work of a corporation in paying its employés. There is nothing secret about this science of applied Ashbridgeism. It is practised openly by organized squads. Its extent may be judged from the fact that before three o'clock Tuesday afternoon repeater's pay check No. 29,208 was handed by a gang captain to an agent of *The North American* who had joined the gang for the purpose of studying the system in detail.

"It is known that genuine voters were driven from the polls by Ashbridge's hired toughs; that Union party watchers were beaten and thrown out; that overseers appointed by the courts were assaulted and robbed of their records; that persons who attempted to interfere with the criminal operations of the rulers of

ASHBRIDGE TO MOORE: "Can't you stop those yellow editors from shouting, Moore? The noise shakes my nerves and interferes with business." —*The Philadelphia North American.*

Philadelphia were kidnaped and brutally beaten by the police; that when an Ashbridge thug assaulted a citizen the citizen was arrested for "breach of the peace" and thrown into jail to nurse his broken head. It is known that the orders of courts striking bogus names from the lists were treated with contempt and that the names were voted on by repeaters. . . . . .

"Pennsylvania's hope of rescue from the grip of the powers of evil lies in the reformation of her election laws, and until a system of personal registration is established fraudulent voting and repeating can not be prevented."

Senator Quay's organ, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), says of the election result:

"Philadelphia has answered nobly to the cry of fraud and to the charges of vileness.

"For many months past the city has been placarded and held up as the vilest place in all the world.

"Yellow journalism has done its very worst.

"All respectable citizens of Philadelphia know that there is no more reputable municipality in the United States. When they are told day after day, as yellow journalism has told them, that they live in the very worst spot in all creation, they naturally resent it.

"Therefore they have gone to the polls and have defeated the candidates of the Yellow Pest and the Yellow Party.

"Philadelphia has responded splendidly to *The Inquirer's* call for volunteers to meet and defeat the maligners, the vilifiers, the libelers, and the liars.

"The answer of Philadelphia to its defamers can not be misunderstood. It is the response of an aroused and an indignant people to a few traducers, who thought that they could cheat the people temporarily and could use their dupes for their own political benefit.

"The fight is over. The defamers and maligners and traducers have done their worst—their very worst. We shall hear snarls from them for some time. They will even declare that the people are knaves and fools because they have resented the assaults of the blackguardly and blackmailing yellow organs of Wanamakerism. But the people have had their say, and, what is more, they can always be relied upon.

"Wanamakerism is done for."

The papers outside Philadelphia do not wholly agree with the comment just quoted. The Providence *Journal* (Ind.) thinks it is "striking but not surprising" that Pennsylvania "continues to wallow on through the mire into which Ashbridgeism and Quayism have plunged it," and credits Philadelphia with being "the worst governed of our big cities." The Detroit *Journal* (Rep.) says that in that respect it "stands alone and unapproachable," and the Detroit *Tribune* (Ind.) observes: "It is not a joke, but the plain and ghastly truth. Philadelphia is dead in sin." Many other papers, all over the country, Republican and Democratic, express similar opinions. The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) says:

"This minor election in an off year on Tuesday brought out the largest vote ever polled in Philadelphia—but it was in favor of, not against, the machine. In the face of this, there can be but one conclusion, melancholy but unavoidable, the great mass of the people of Pennsylvania do not want reform. When a community lacks the power to get better government we pity it; when it lacks the will, contempt should be its portion. It must be that civic unrighteousness is ingrained in the fiber of the people. Philadelphia lacks the virile capacity of New York to shake off a foul disease. Pennsylvania is the political degenerate of the family of States."

In Ohio, while the Republicans carried the State, Mayor Tom L. Johnson (Dem.) of Cleveland, carried his city and county on the issue of making the railroads and other large corporations bear a larger share of taxation. "Unequal taxation," comments the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), "bears with like injustice on Republicans and Democrats, and a campaign that had for its object the rectification of this common wrong appealed to men of all parties." In Baltimore the Democratic plurality of 8,000 made in 1899 was turned into a Republican plurality of 5,000; and in Louisville a Republican majority of 3,000 was turned into a Democratic margin of 5,000. Buffalo experiences a similar turn-over, from Democratic to Republican rule.

The result that calls out the most comment, however, seems to be the election of Eugene E. Schmitz, Union Labor candidate, as mayor of San Francisco. Schmitz polled 21,776 votes, as against 17,718 for the Republican and 12,647 for the Democratic candidate. The San Francisco correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

"Schmitz's large vote is due to all labor unions voting solidly for their candidate, and to the fact that many disgruntled members of the two other parties also cast ballots for him. Schmitz is a local orchestra leader, and also the manager of a large machine works. When the other men struck his men remained because he granted their demand for a nine-hour day and higher wages. Thus he secured the solid union vote. He is a man of considerable intelligence and much executive ability, but he has had no experience in public affairs."

A reading of the San Francisco papers shows that Schmitz's election was entirely unexpected, altho it was thought that he might draw enough votes from one old-party candidate to elect the other. After his election he said concerning his policy:

"I shall enter the Mayor's chair absolutely unpledged to any organization or any man. I wish to state to the merchants and

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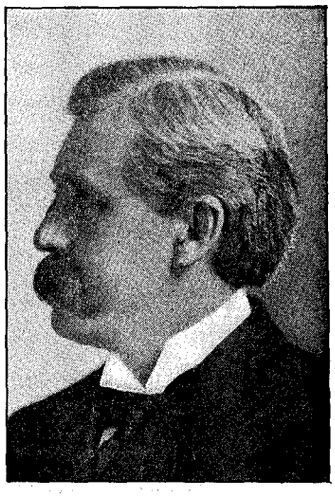
A. J. MONTAGUE (Dem.), Virginia.

GEORGE K. NASH (Rep.), Ohio, Re-elected.

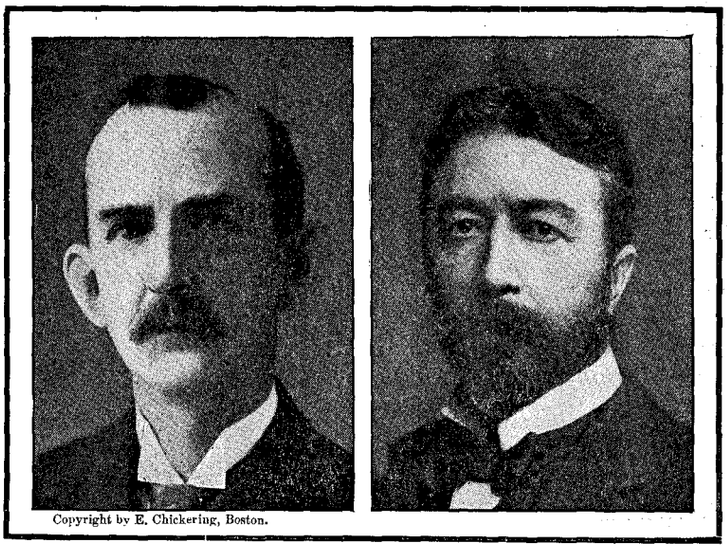
WILLIAM GREGORY (Rep.), Rhode Island, Re-elected.



A. B. CUMMINS (Rep.), Iowa.

financiers of San Francisco that they need entertain no fears as to any action on my part tending to radical or revolutionary policy. I shall give invested capital the consideration which is due it, and shall try to harmonize all interests which stand for the upbuilding of San Francisco. All classes shall have full and fair consideration.

"It shall be my concern to see that the interests of the laboring men and organizations are fairly safeguarded, but in this there can be no detriment to legitimate business enterprise. My motto is: 'Equal rights to all and special privileges to none.' Business men need not fear, for I am of a conservative disposition and shall conduct a conservative administration."



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W. MURRAY CRANE (Rep.), Massachusetts, Re-elected.

FRANKLIN MURPHY (Rep.), New Jersey.

NEWLY ELECTED GOVERNORS.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

FEW changes and no surprises marked the State elections last week. As the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) puts it: "Republican States are Republican still, Democratic States are Democratic still, and we may add that doubtful States are doubtful still." The Columbia *State* (Dem.) notes, however, that "the old sectional line in politics appears to have been reestablished, for as every Northern State which held an election yesterday went Republican, so every Southern State went Democratic." Maryland, which voted for McKinley last year, went Democratic this year, and will return Mr. Gorman to the Senate for six years as a result. Mr. Gorman has long been supposed to have Presidential ambitions, and his ability to swing his State from the Republican to the Democratic column, it is widely remarked, may win him the next Democratic Presidential nomination. Outside of Maryland, however, the States remained in the columns they occupied last fall. In Massachusetts and Rhode Island the Republicans won with almost no campaigning at all. The Republicans won also in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, and Nebraska. The Democrats won in Maryland, Virginia, and Mississippi. Connecticut chose delegates to the first constitutional convention to be held in that State since 1818. Says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.):

"Yesterday's voting has no bearing on the drift of partizan sentiment in the country at large, but the result next year, in which every one of the forty-five States will choose its delegation to the House of Representatives, will tell the relative strength of the two great parties on the national issues of the time. Congress' action in the coming long session will form the lines on which the contest of 1902 will be waged, and nobody can tell what Congress will do when it meets."

Even the Democratic journals admit that last week's results are not very encouraging for their party. The Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.) says:

"The results, in so far as they have any significance, mean that the country is still Republican. It is for a high tariff, subsidies, imperialism, and everything else that the Republican party stands for. Hamiltonian ideas continue in the ascendency. The trusts are in the saddle. They control national legislation and administration, and a majority of the people are apparently content that they shall."

The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says of the Democratic defeats:

"One phase of the string of Democratic defeats that will impress the observer is that no particular comfort can be extracted from them by either wing of the Democratic party. States in which the Bryan Democrats had been flatly 'turned down,' as in Ohio, yielded no better results from the Democratic view-point than States in which the Kansas City platform had been squarely reaffirmed, as in Iowa, or haltingly reaffirmed, as in Massachusetts. In New Jersey the gold Democrats were in full control of the party organization, and their candidates were publicly indorsed by ex-President Cleveland, yet their defeat, in what was formerly a Democratic State, was quite complete. But New Jersey is matched by Nebraska, where Mr. Bryan's combination of Democrats and Populists again failed to triumph. It made no

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difference, apparently, whether one wing or the other was dominant in the party organization; a State ticket labeled Democratic north of Maryland and Kentucky was generally in disfavor."

THE FRENCH SEIZURE OF MITYLENE.

THE seizure of the three principal ports of the Turkish island of Mitylene, and the occupation of the Midilli customs-house, by a French fleet under command of Admiral Caillard, have caused some commotion among the great European powers, all of whom are interested, financially or otherwise, in the fate of Turkey. This aggressive action on the part of the French Government, dictated by the Sultan's notorious financial delinquencies, is not without precedent, and the concessions already made by Abdul point to an early settlement of the whole difficulty. The questions in controversy include the Tubini and Lorando claims for the repayment of borrowed money, the grievance of the quay company in Constantinople, and the status of the Catholic protectorate which France claims to exercise in the Orient. The Sultan, under the pressure brought to bear upon him, has already paid part of these claims and offered notes in payment of the rest. He also promises official recognition of French schools and religious institutions, and authorizes the reconstruction of the churches and hospitals destroyed at the time of the Armenian troubles.

The shrewdness of France's move at this time is commented upon by many papers. "The situation of the island that has been seized," remarks the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, "about midway between Smyrna and the entrance from the Ægean Sea to the Dardanelles, too far away from Cyprus or Egypt to afford Great Britain a plausible excuse for immediate interference, and yet near enough to Constantinople to become formidable in case of warlike contingencies, is admirably adapted to French designs, whether permanent occupation or the reopening of the Eastern question is the ultimate object sought." Says the New York *Sun*:

"The moment chosen by the French Government for its unexpected display of vigor could hardly have been more favorable.

SCARING TURKEY.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

The teeth of Great Britain are firmly set in South Africa, and French financiers hold some $400,000,000 of British Government and other longer or shorter dated bills and obligations; the financial and industrial situation in Germany is seriously compromised; Austria is in a state of internal religious, racial, and political confusion; Italy is only waiting the opportunity to land in Albania and Tripoli, and the small Balkan States are ready to march their armies into Macedonia and Thrace; while Russia, as no doubt it was arranged at the recent meeting between the Czar and President Loubet, stands by ready to back the demands of France by demonstrations in the Black Sea and on the Turkish Asiatic frontier; and the Sultan, thanks to his Armenian policy and other circumstances, is without a friend in the civilized world. The French action has been carefully prepared, and its successful issue will not only greatly raise the prestige of France throughout the East, but tend to quell the symptoms of the disaffection among the Mussulmans that has recently manifested itself in Algeria, and is believed in France to have been stirred up by British and Turkish agents. It will also help to bring other questions in the near East that have been pending for years closer to a solution."

It is generally admitted that France's action is bound to have an important effect upon the Concert of Europe. The Boston *Transcript* thinks that it marks the "reassertion of French prestige, for some time waning, and a determination to make France once more a power which all European nations must reckon with." The same paper continues:

"The association of Russia with France can not be overlooked at any time, especially when Turkey is the subject-matter of the moment as at present. If Russia should back France with something more substantial than sympathy, the Pandora box of the Eastern Question may be opened again. The boldness with which France acts in the present instance suggests that she not only does not fear the reopening of this question, but may be working to that end, in the hope that in the resulting conferences she may pick up something that will in part offset Germany's growing prestige in the Levant."

Turkey's reported appeal for British intervention leads to a good deal of conjecture as to the possible embroilment of other European powers, and in some quarters the fear is expressed that present hostilities may lead to the "European war" that has been so often predicted. But this point of view does not find much support. The Chicago *Evening Post* thinks that there is "not the slightest menace to the peace of Europe" in the Franco-Turkish tiff, and the San Francisco *Chronicle* hazards the prophecy that "France and Turkey will settle their differences without firing a gun with hostile intent." The New York *Evening Post* says:

"It would be futile to predict the outcome, or to speculate on the partition of Turkey which is likely to come; but one may say that hereafter intervention in Turkish affairs is likely to be the rule rather than the exception. No one can regret the change. History will set down to the credit of France that as her battleships, on a primarily commercial errand, were pressing toward the Dardanelles, their prows cut through that mist fabric of sophistry and cowardice which Beaconsfield spread between the unspeakable Turk and civilized Europe."

Recall of Minister Wu.—News comes from Peking that Minister Wu Ting Fang is to be recalled by the Chinese Government, and that Tseng, Li Hung Chang's interpreter, will probably be appointed in his place. Minister Wu, it is reported, has become too popular with foreigners and too modern in his ideas to suit the home authorities. Says the Chicago *Chronicle*:

"Wu's departure will leave the court life at Washington dull, if not unprofitable, outside the routine of the departments. For age has not withered nor could custom stale the infinite variety of surprises which the unctuous Chinaman constantly disclosed in some part of the United States.

"Now he was addressing the solemn convocation of an American university and bluntly but smilingly assuring the company, as he did in this city, that the civilization of China is not only the oldest and best, but that western nations will have to adopt it for self-preservation. Anon he is leading the cotillion with a leader of white men's fashions and obscuring the grandioseness of his hostess' toilets by the gorgeousness of his own, filling every eye with greed to get his draperies for gems of the uphol-

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sterer's art. Anon he is expounding his theories of life before an assembly of Christian divines and elevating Confucius above Christ.

"In the promotion of his country's interests in the United States Wu Ting Fang has earned the gratitude of the Chinese government, which, altho not Republican, is going to be ungrateful enough not only to recall, but even to degrade, this subtle and accomplished son of its most precious traditions. The front of war was smoothed by Wu's caresses. The penalties of international bad faith he reduced in bulk and in bitterness. His adroitness in handling the State Department at Washington has been matched by the clever artillery with which he has fenced with the polished Europeans in the social debates of the capital. We are not likely to see Wu's equal in this generation. His superior never was."

Minister Wu has not yet received notification of his recall, and the hope is entertained in Washington that the death of Li Hung Chang may change the situation so as to make the recall unnecessary.

CLOSE OF THE SCHLEY HEARING.

THE vast quantity of testimony heard by the Schley Court of Inquiry, which has filled from a page to a page and a half of the morning paper every day for nearly two months, does not seem, as yet, to have changed the opinion of any newspaper in the country upon the merits of the case. The scene at the close of Mr. Rayner's speech summing up the argument for Rear-Admiral Schley, when Admiral Dewey and the two other members of the court warmly congratulated both the rear-admiral and his counsel, is taken by the Schley partizans to indicate that the court will probably not find him guilty of any very heinous dereliction. The Jacksonville *Times-Union* remarks that this action of the court "indicated pretty clearly what they thought of the case."

The New York *Sun*, which has taken the lead in the criticism of Admiral Schley, but which has said very little during the inquiry, now observes:

"While the public is waiting for the conclusions of the Court upon the testimony taken during the Schley inquiry, it is proper to describe again its origin, and to expose the hollowness and the slander of the pretense that it sprang from persecution of Schley by other officers of the service and their friends in the Navy Department.

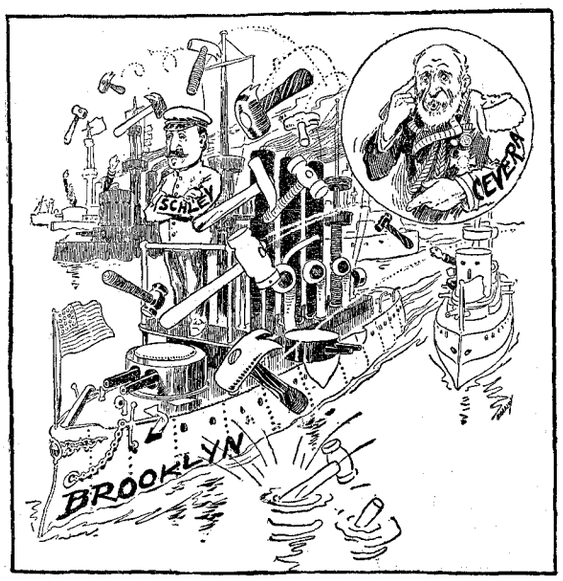
"If it was not of Schley's own making, it was the offspring of the same low political passion which, lying in wait for an opportunity to attack the McKinley Administration on account of its conduct of the Spanish war, raised the senseless and baseless howl of 'embalmed beef.' Whether instigated by Schley or not, Pettigrew of South Dakota and Wellington of Maryland thought they saw in the President's apportionment of naval honors for 1898 a chance to get a blow at McKinley and his advisers, and so raised the cry that the promotions McKinley recommended were prejudiced. Under this inspiration partizanship for Schley became so inflamed that all promotions urged because of our success in the Atlantic were thwarted, from Sampson's to the humblest seaman's. The Secretary of the Navy was called upon by the Senate for an explanation, whereupon he revealed the facts which, together with others, have been examined into during the recent trial. . . . . .

"To this the naval tragedy of the Cuban war has come! We call it a tragedy for the reason that Schley's covetousness of a glory which President McKinley, backed by the wellnigh solid body of officers of the Santiago fleet, believed was another's, has ended with the commander of the Atlantic fleet during the Spanish war, William T. Sampson, living to-day without a sign of honor from the hands of his country, and so shocked by the bitter boasting of the Schley partisans that he has been wrecked in body and mind. Sickening indeed before such shameful facts is Mr. Rayner's rhapsody over Schley for being present on the *Brooklyn's* bridge during a victory to which he as commander supplied not one single order, idea, or inspiration, and this, too, in an investigation from which the victory of Santiago is wholly disconnected."

On the other side the Atlanta *Constitution* says:

"With the close of the evidence in the Schley inquiry case, the country stands where it did in the beginning, firm in the belief that the rear-admiral has been the victim of a cabal whose purpose was to pull him down at any price.

"The evidence discloses that Schley acted upon his own discretion, just as any other officer would have been forced to do in emergency. The fact, developed by subsequent events, that he may have been mistaken at times in no way diminishes the exercise of a wise choice as to what to do. The military or naval officer does not live who, tried in the light of subsequent events, could show up an infallible record. All that could be asked is



ADMIRAL CERVERA: "If I had known how many allies I had in that fleet I believe I could have beaten Schley after all!"—*The Chicago Daily News.*

an honest purpose to perform duty assigned, a reasonable discretion in handling it, and intelligence enough to make correction when found necessary. Judged by this light, no blame can be attached to Schley more than could be brought home to every other officer in the navy.

"Notwithstanding the brilliant outcome of the campaign, a hero, glorified by the admiration of his countrymen, has been compelled to sit in the witness-box like a criminal, subject to the malevolent cross-examination of a little police-court shyster, who did not have breadth of soul enough to remember the decencies of the occasion. The reward of Rear-Admiral Schley must rest in the verdict of the people, who, free from the prejudices of the department, recognize in him the hero of Santiago."

And the Atlanta *Journal* adds:

"But a great wrong has been done Admiral Schley in making it necessary for him to go to the trouble and expense of this investigation.

"It is said that it will cost him at least $20,000, and he is dependent entirely upon his salary that will soon be reduced twenty-five per cent. by retirement on account of age.

"If Admiral Schley should be completely vindicated, as he undoubtedly will be, from charges which either originated or were encouraged by the Navy Department, it would be nothing but fair for Congress to pay the expenses of his defense as well as those of his prosecution, for it was really a prosecution and not an investigation.

"The country would heartily approve such action on the part of Congress. . . . . .

"Will it be honorable in our Government to permit an old and faithful officer to be impoverished as the result of the machinations of his enemies, some of whom are in the country's pay?

"Admiral Schley had either to live under the attacks that he has so completely refuted or incur the expense that will burden him the rest of his life.

"The Government should pay the entire expenses of the investigation."

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DEATH OF LI HUNG CHANG.

GENERAL GRANT declared, after his famous trip around the world, that he had met four great men—Beaconsfield, Bismarck, Gambetta, and Li Hung Chang. How far the career of Li Hung Chang will justify such exalted ranking is a question which his death last week brings up for discussion. The following account of Li Hung Chang's career is condensed from the New York *Sun:*

"Li Hung Chang was born in 1822. While still a young man he gained a reputation as a scholar and was appointed Military Secretary to Gen. Tseng Kuo Fan, one of the leading Chinese statesmen of his time. He rose to great prominence in the Taiping rebellion of 1853. Altho it is generally conceded that the achievements of the American Ward and the English General Gordon were really what turned the tide against the Taipings, Li Hung Chang got most of the glory and the rewards. He was appointed in succession Governor of the provinces of Fuhkien and Kiargsu. In 1867 the Shantung rebellion broke out and Li again took the field and again defeated the rebels. In 1870 he was elevated to the Viceroyship of Chihli, the most important viceroyalty in China, because it lies between the capital and the sea, in other words between the capital and the outer barbarians. In 1876 Li Hung Chang again distinguished himself by his efforts to cope with the great famine, and four years later he was made Grand Secretary of State and became the virtual head of the Chinese Empire.

LI HUNG CHANG.

"At the time of the outbreak of the war with Japan Li Hung Chang was at the height of his power, and altho the Chinese disasters, or rather the absurd rout of all the Chinese armies, resulted in some outward signs of disgrace visited by the court upon him, it nevertheless was Li Hung Chang who negotiated for China the terms of peace with Japan.

"In 1896 Li Hung Chang made a tour around the world, visiting the principal capitals of Europe, where he was received with great honors, notably in Russia. In this country he was received with great demonstrations of respect and interest.

"For the recent peace negotiations between China and the Powers Li Hung Chang was summoned to Peking from the southern province to which he had been sent as governor after his partial restoration to favor. He was one of the plenipotentiaries, tho second in all things to Prince Ching."

"Li Hung Chang was not only the greatest Chinaman, but the greatest Asiatic, of our day," declares the Philadelphia *Press.* It continues:

"Li Hung Chang was better than his surrounding, superior to his origin, and improved on the administrative tradition of his land. He amassed an enormous fortune from public opportunities; but he punished the peculations of others, kept the road safe, collected revenue honestly, and wherever he governed trade increased and population multiplied. He suppressed piracy he crushed brigandage, he built roads, he laid railroads, and he gave China the telegraph and telephone. He educated promising young men here and in Europe in the hope of breeding men of service to China, and at least one of his protégés, Wu Ting Fang, did his country a supreme service in a moment of imminent deadly peril. Li's army and fleet were the best China has ever had."

Many papers, however, take a much less favorable view of the character of the dead Chinese statesman. The Washington *Times* observes that if he has been noted for ability, he has been no less remarkable for his duplicity. "Li's various negotiations with Russia," it continues, "undoubtedly have promoted the movement which has culminated in the Russian occupation of Manchuria, Mongolia, and Eastern Turkestan." The Boston *Transcript* says:

"He was an Oriental, subtle; not bothered by scruples; daring where he felt himself unquestionably strong; obsequious where obsequiousness would serve; tolerant of corruption where corruption was the inducement that held an agent loyal to him; and eminently 'practical' in building up his own fortune by using the worst methods at the time best for him. The world knew him for almost forty years, and yet he remains to be known."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

CROKER will now sail over the ocean, blue.—*The Boston Transcript.*

IN Venezuela it is a wise woman who knows what revolution she is the daughter of.—*The Detroit Tribune.*

IF anybody really knows the secret of success he might communicate it in confidence to the Democratic party.—*Puck.*

DESPATCHES from South Africa inform us that the British are still keeping up their stubborn resistance.—*The Detroit News.*

WE trust that Hall Caine's success in politics will not induce our historical novelists to take the stump.—*The Baltimore American.*

ALL authorities agree that the most promising figure in contemporary history is the Sultan of Turkey.—*The Baltimore American.*

ELECTRIC railways are about to be introduced into China. Every Chinaman carries his own trolley.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THE Sultan changes his mind so often that it is feared he is unduly under the influence of his board of lady managers.—*The Washington Star.*

IF Mr. Yerkes gets hold of the St. Petersburg street-railway system, Nicholas will know what a real Czar is like.—*The Minneapolis Times.*

DURING the next year Herr Most may be expected to prepare an article demanding that canteens be established in prisons.—*The Baltimore American.*

AGUINALDO has been permitted to inspect a party of wandering Congressmen. Perhaps he will now have a little more sympathy for us.—*The Washington Post.*

SPAIN HITS BACK.—Spain has abandoned free silver. It will be recalled that the editor of *The Commoner* went to war against Spain.—*The Baltimore American.*

WELL, at any rate, this Schley inquiry has served one purpose: it has enabled Admiral Sampson to find out just exactly how it happened.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

"DO you realize," said the economist, "that there is a heavy surplus in the United States treasury?" "Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "it ain't my fault."—*The Washington Star.*

IT is all well enough to expatiate on the President's right to have a negro dine with him, but it would not surprise us at all if South Carolina went Democratic next time.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S course in entertaining Booker T. Washington has met the approval of Rev. Charles M. Sheldon. This begins to look serious. Sheldon may conclude to write a book about it.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

CAN A POET EARN HIS LIVING?

TO weigh poetry in the balance, from the practical point of view of the man or woman in search of a profession, is what "Margaret Armour" essays to do in London *Literature* (October 12). As might be expected from the character of the subject, the treatment accorded it is not wholly serious; but this conclusion is reached—that there is money in writing poetry for men of genius who are also men of business. The "business" side of the matter appears partly in the writer's suggestion that poets should draw attention to their poetry by obtruding their eccentricities of manner, life, and personal appearance. However, there is some serious advice to be found in the article, from which we quote as follows:

"When 'each for the joy of the working' has fashioned his wares with his best cunning, he must step down into the trade arena and be a tradesman with the rest. He must, first of all, try to get hold of a publisher. Tho he speak with the tongues of angels and have not that, he might as well be sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal. Occasionally he may secure one at once, but publishers, as a rule, are shy of chaperoning the children of Apollo. They have, too often, found them wall-flowers. . . . Of course, plenty will be found willing to risk the poet's money and to publish his verses on commission, but a publisher with nothing at stake has an easy mind, and an easy mind is not the lever that lifts a book into notice."

But, supposing a publisher with the necessary courage be found—what then? Why, says this writer, the real hard work is then only begun:

"The poems are doomed if left to push their way by their own unaided merit. They can no more do so than mustard or starch. 'Great is advertisement for little men,' and who is so big that he can forego it? As much energy is required for floating a poet as for floating a gold-mine. A boom should be strenuously engineered, and, as a starting-point, there is nothing better or more legitimate than a favorable verdict from critics in authority. Unfortunately, however, such critics can not weigh the deserts of all comers. Their time barely suffices for those who have already 'arrived,' and the others frequently fall into hands too timid or too obscure either to make or mar them.

"Besides the all-round critics there are nowadays some specialized poet-makers, whose good word may be of great service, but here, too, there are drawbacks. They are apt to weaken the case for their client by over-statement, and when they have introduced a certain number of geese to the public as swans the public retaliates by treating their genuine swans as geese. Their power to help a new poet diminishes in proportion to the array of new poets they discover."

After attention has been gained, the poet has a fair chance of earning a living; but it is essential that a goodly amount of such attention be secured. What of those who ply their trade in obscurity?

"To some extent magazines and journals patronize the minor bard, but their dole of space is niggardly, whilst most of them are so careless about the quality of what they accept, that one wonders sometimes if they do not employ poetry more to diversify the appearance of the page than anything else—just as the chief use of pictures in many eyes is to break up the blank surface of a wall. When the poet is paid, which is not always, the checks are small and swiftly vanish, yet not, alas! more swiftly than his work:

> Where go the poet's lines?
> Answer, ye evening tapers!
> Ye auburn locks, ye golden curls,
> Speak from your folded papers!

And after the magazines, what is left? Metrical advertisements are not common, and one fears that rimes for Christmas cards and crackers do not buy many Christmas geese.

"No, poetry is a poor profession, save for the very few who have at the same time rare gifts and rare luck. May the gods then either forbear from making poetical those who have to earn their own living, or endow them not only with the compelling magic of Orpheus, but also with blows of iron and the faith in themselves that moves mountains; for, lacking these, all they are likely to receive from the world is a humble and contrite heart."

KIPLING THE PUBLICIST.

IN a recent letter to the London *Spectator*, Rudyard Kipling warned the English people against the danger of the army administration's going back to its old point of alleged impotence. The warning was called out by the selection of General Sir Redvers Buller, Sir Evelyn Wood, and the Duke of Connaught for the generalships of the first three army corps under Great Britain's new defense system. Mr. W. B. Cohen, writing in the Boston *Evening Transcript* (October 26), regards Kipling's utterance in *The Spectator* as an illustration of a separate development of letters. He says:

"It is a terse statement of facts and a vigorous protest against them, yet it would be impossible to mistake the words for those merely of the literary man roused to expression by current events, nor for the snap judgment of the war correspondent. For this letter has done two things which could have been done only by the man specially gifted and specially fitted. It has not echoed, but embodied, the chagrin and bitterness of the progressive and efficient men in the army over the death-blow to their expectations of reform from Secretary Brodrick. But this perhaps is a small matter. The intelligent correspondent in the field might have done it more or less well. The striking characteristic of the letter is that it lays bare with incisive, tragic simplicity the root of England's weakness in South Africa; it is intended roughly to shake the English people into the consciousness that, contrary to the assurance of their ministers, the South African problem is by no means now wholly a military one.

RUDYARD KIPLING,
As seen by Max Beerbohm.

"This of course is not the work of the literary man turned oracle, nor of the critical war correspondent, nor of a combination of the two. It would seem to be time that we realized that genius and environment have combined to produce in Mr. Kipling, aside from whatever else he may be, a publicist the like of whom in knowledge and insight, patriotism and breadth of view, incisiveness and soundness of judgment, within his line, the world has not recently known."

Mr. Cohen remarks that the rôle of the publicist is not a new one for Kipling:

"The whole truth is that Kipling has been an English publicist since we first knew him. His stories and poems from the first have been full of the lesson and the message of time and the hour. Not only does the world know India as it is and the men who are making and marring it, solely through Mr. Kipling, but the work and needs and dangers and meanings of that vast domain of the empire have been made familiar to the English consciousness as it never could have been except through him. If a man has not time to study out the Russian question from the British point of view, let him take half an hour to read 'The Man Who Was' and 'The Truce of the Bear,' and he will not

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be badly informed. If he wants to know somewhat fully the workings and temper of the English army in India, let him read half a dozen of Mr. Kipling's soldier tales. 'The White Man's Burden' has taught to the English people the scope and meaning of the modern imperialistic idea more graphically than all the learned books written on the subject. 'The Recessional' spoke to the English people as tho it had flashed from somewhere in the bottom of their hearts. 'The Lesson' and Mr. Kipling's other verses on the British misfortunes in South Africa have not been poetry, but they have formulated the naked truths of the hour and hammered them home to the nation as no other man in England could do it. It is no step at all from such work to that of the formal publicist."

It is not contended that Kipling is the first literary man in England to lend his pen to public affairs; but what this writer does insist upon is that Kipling has done and is doing an entirely different kind of thing from what other men of letters did. The difference lies here, he says: "The nation has turned to these for inspiration and instruction, never for succor. Mr. Kipling has come down into the dust and sweat and blood, and in the hurry and tangle of exigent affairs has spoken with an authority which can not be mistaken or disregarded." This is, in Mr. Cohen's view, a new field for letters. He goes on to outline the literary history which he believes shows how the time and the circumstances which needed Kipling set to work to produce him:

"Kipling is an evolutionary product which has grown perfectly normally out of England's awakening in the last twenty years from industrialism to arms. The first half of the decade from 1880 to 1890 was marked by affronts and failures as damaging to British prestige as Gordon's death, Majuba Hill, and the Penjdeh surrender to Russia. 'England has got too fat,' was Bismarck's cynical summing up of the situation. In the second half of that decade came the enlargement of the fleet, the Queen's first jubilee, and the general preparation for the defense of the empire. To this awakening who shall say how much was contributed by Stevenson's tales of bracing adventure, strange seas, hard knocks, and husky men? At any rate, the English people began to feel impulses which had lain dormant for a long time. But Stevenson was not an Englishman; he was a cosmopolitan. The next step in the evolution was the romantic school—the Weymans and Hopes and that innumerable host to whom Stevenson opened the gate. These historical romantic writers told of what Englishmen had done; and what Englishmen had done Englishmen could do. But the reawakened and growing national spirit demanded something more. There was need for an expression of the present, for an interpreter of that conflict between the old conservative order of things and those strong, new impulses and ideas by which the English people were being torn without being able to understand the significance."

That Kipling is fitted for this high place by birth, training, and environment, no less than by his great genius, is Mr. Cohen's complete belief. To quote his words:

"It was fortunate, at least for English literature, that in this environment should have been placed a genius of the stamp of Mr. Kipling—his unbounded and unquenchable enthusiasm for life and action, for men and their work, his passion for details, for the inner workings and inner meanings of things, for the secrets of the specialist, whether the specialist be the outlaw dacoit or the private soldier, or the ship's engineer, or the head of an administrative bureau.

"But perhaps the crowning factor in the development of Mr. Kipling's powers was that, by temperament probably as well as by environment, he was as far as possible removed from the artificial point of view of the insular civilization. There is in his mental make-up that primal simplicity which judges a man as he stands within his skin, without those augmentations and abatements with which ingenious civilization has hedged him round. He came to know and understand those primal ties which band the whole of the human race together; to realize those underlying instincts which can not be quenched, which rationalism can not fetter, which can only be harmonized with the artificiality called civilization. He learned the difference between philosophical tenets and religion, that in the human crisis artificial standards will not do. He saw unmistakably that life is not and can not be a matter of brotherly cooperation, but a death-struggle and a hard-won survival of the fittest, and that you can not hide nor thwart this, but can only guide it, and there in a nutshell is the philosophy of his imperialism. . . . Rudyard Kipling was a publicist, if you will call it that, long ago. What odds if he has found the vehicle of literary expression too indirect in the exigencies of the hour and has come down into the arena?"

SCIENCE AS A HANDMAID TO FICTION.

AN explorer of the catalog of the British Museum Library would find there, placed to the credit of Mr. Herbert George Wells, a "Text-Book of Physiography," a "Text-Book of Biology," and a "Text-Book of Zoology." The scientific knowledge of which the writing of these and similar volumes is the evidence Mr. Wells has made into a useful handmaid in novel-writing. Mr. E. H. Lacon-Watson, noting this fact in London

MR. H. G. WELLS.
Courtesy of *Literature*.

Literature (October 12), says that Mr. Wells "has worked it [his scientific knowledge], as the phrase runs, for all it is worth, and with singular dexterity and success." He proceeds to draw comparisons between Mr. Wells and other authors who have made similar attempts:

"Other novelists—the late Mr. Grant Allen is an example—may have had an equally strong bent in the same direction, but they have generally refrained from mingling their biological text-books with their fiction. When, with M. Jules Verne, they have enlisted the wonders of science to stimulate their imagination, it has commonly resulted in a certain air of unreality, a certain sense of divorce from humanity and human life. Ingenious and plausible as are the inventions of that veteran French writer, we find our chief interest in his books lies in the machinery rather than in the character. It is the Nautilus and its marvelous capabilities that attract our attention rather than Captain Nemo; the Columbiad and its padded projectile rather than its three intrepid voyagers. In reading 'Five Weeks in a Balloon' for the first time, I recollect that the ultimate wreck and abandonment of that cleverly contrived apparatus seemed almost too heavy a price to pay for the escape of the travelers. In fact, while M. Jules Verne displays a great variety of remarkable characters, drawn with some care and with more than ordinary consistency, he has very rarely succeeded in making any of them alive. They are personifications of certain abstract qualities, artfully colored, with just sufficient touch of caricature to raise a smile. Does he wish to draw a Frenchman—he takes the spirit

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of light irresponsible frivolity; or an Englishman—he incarnates the phlegmatic temperament. In his *savants*, his learned professors, there is almost always to be found the same comic blend of absent-mindedness and nervous excitability. It is no slight praise to say of Mr. Wells that the wealth of his inventive imagination, even in its furthest flights, has seldom obscured the humanity of his men and women. These are always very real and very human, even when they are creatures of the prehistoric past (were there not some 'Stories of the Stone Age' from his pen some years ago in one of the magazines?) or, as in 'The Time Machine' and 'When the Sleeper Wakes,' of the distant future."

To realize the unreal is Mr. Wells's peculiar gift, Mr. Watson thinks, and, observing that his ingenuity and plausibility are remarkable, he adds:

"He has taken, for example, the most impossible of achievements and made them harmonize with our ordinary and everyday life with a completeness that no other living writer could hope to achieve. Any one of us might have conceived the central idea embodied in 'The Invisible Man'; not one of us, it is safe to say, would have realized, with so inevitable a mastery, the consequences upon himself of Griffin's remarkable invention. Should the secret of invisibility ever be discovered, we see now that the method and the results must be that of our author."

There is some danger tho, to quote again from Mr. Watson's article, of Mr. Wells's becoming a "professional prophet":

"He takes up the prophet's mantle in real earnest in a series of 'Anticipations' contributed to a monthly review. We may admire the accuracy with which he describes Martians and Selenites, but these strange beings have not the same interest for us as the human element. Cavorite, again, is an ingenious and plausible idea, but we want more of Cavor himself—the scientist, the inventor, the man. Mr. Wells can strike an original note in fiction without being at the pains to bring Martians down (in shells borrowed from M. Jules Verne) to the gorse-clad heaths of Surrey, and without sending the Sleeper (in a trance borrowed from Mr. Edward Bellamy) to visit the London of two centuries hence. He has a real and very uncommon power; and it would be a pity if he allowed himself to be drawn insensibly without the pale of humanity. . . . He can paint men and women better than most novelists; and the talent of character-drawing is not so common that we care to see it even temporarily obscured by that other talent of intelligent anticipation."

THE GOSSIP OF LITERATURE.

IN canvassing the question, What is the reason for the popularity of literary criticism? Mr. Nowell Smith finds an answer in the fact, as alleged, that the critics satisfy the appetite for personal gossip! Mr. Smith, who writes in *The Fortnightly Review* (October), thinks that there is an enormous preponderance of gossip in literature. He says:

"How many people are there who can talk confidently of the puerilities of Wordsworth, whose acquaintance with his poetry, limited to their own recollections of early childhood, has carried them little further than 'Lucy Gray' and 'We are Seven'? How many deplore the limitations that opium sets to the productive power of Coleridge, with a sorrow surely proved to be disinterested by the limitations of their knowledge of what he did produce? In how many minds do the 'Homeric question' and the problem of Shakespeare's sonnets arouse an interest keener than Hamlet or the Iliad can excite? Rhetorical questions, no doubt, are not to be answered too statistically: yet the facts which underlie them are indubitable and surely not a little curious. There is this enormous and ever-increasing mass of what one may perhaps call 'secondary literature.' One can not help remembering, tho it would be impolite to quote, the little rime which ends 'and so *ad infinitum*': and yet in literary history it is not by any means always that the critic, who battens, is less than the author who provides the meal. And, in fact, the only way of accounting for the quantity of literary criticism that is continually produced (not to quarrel for the present over its quality) is to realize that books, and the writers of books, are just as inevitably and naturally the subjects of literary treatment as love and lovers, wars and generals, or any other interests of mankind and the particular mortals interested in any of them."

Thus reaching his conclusion that the popularity of literary criticism rests upon its close relation with the personal element in literature, Mr. Smith tells us of one respect in which critics have the advantage over "other gossips." He says:

"Its [criticism's] personalities are current coin for so many. A literary *causerie* can not, of course, have the intensity of the gossip of two housewives discussing the lady who lives between them; but then any one, *litterulis imbutus*, can partake of it. So far are books from being 'absolutely dead things,' that they are better evidence of the existence of their authors than exists for that of almost any human beings outside of the scope of our immediate senses. To most of us, I suppose, the names of Walter Scott and Dr. Johnson call up a clearer idea of personality than those of most of the distinguished statesmen of their times; and the statesmen, who have left behind them speeches that are literature, a far clearer idea of personality than great merchants or inventors, whose names, but scarcely their personalities, may be writ in gold or iron."

An editorial writer in the New York *Times Saturday Review* (October 19) declines to accept wholly either the premise upon which *The Fortnightly* article is based or the conclusion reached by its writer. To quote *The Times*:

"They [critics] are not as a rule held in high esteem by the general public. But it might fairly be said that if critics are popular they are not so because of their purveying personal gossip about authors, painters, musicians, dramatists, or public performers. That sort of thing is not written by critics. If criticism has any popularity, it is probably due to the fact that it provides certain information which has value to many people. In the first place criticism, when properly prepared, acts as a sort of directory. People are too busy to read everything which is printed, even if life were long enough for such a feat, and equally they can not hear all the music or see all the paintings and all the plays. Periodicals containing critical reviews of art work of various kinds perform the offices of guides to their readers."

POPULAR NOVELS THAT HAVE BEEN FORGOTTEN.

IN these days of literary "booms" quickly manufactured, there is a certain wholesome influence in walking through the graveyard of literature and noting the once illustrious titles of books now resting in obscurity. Mr. Joseph Dana Miller has been walking there, and in *The Era* (October) he tells what he finds. The number of once famous books that are to be found dead and buried he finds "really quite surprising." He writes:

"A short time ago we were reminded by the advent of a new book by Robert Seeley that the author of 'Ecce Homo' is still living. But what of 'Ecce Homo'; a work that created a remarkable sensation in its day? What of 'Caleb Williams,' Horne's 'Orion,' the poetry of Alexander Smith and Sydney Dobell? Where is dear, sweet Hannah More, whose poetry, Marian Harland tells us in her recent volume, Garrick was accustomed to read in a way that drew tears from the eyes of his hearers? Where is Mrs. Gaskell, whose 'Cranford' we ought to take up again even if we ignore everything else that she wrote? Where is Dr. Bird, of Philadelphia, the author of the lusty drama 'Spartacus' and some Aztec romances which won the praise of Prescott? There were few more popular books in the forties than 'Margaret,' by Sylvester Judd. It was thought by competent critics—competent at least for their time—to be the most perfect of American novels. Lydia Maria Child is known for her anti-slavery work, but who remembers her for her novels? But what could exceed the one-time vogue of the 'Greyslaer,' by Charles Fenno Hoffman, whose name will be remembered for the tragic pathos of his closing years?

"But greater than all of these was the popularity of Herman Melville's 'Typee' and 'Omoo,' works which delighted Haw-

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thorne. In an introduction of a later edition of 'Typee' the writer says: 'I do not believe "Typee" will ever lose its position as a classic of American literature.' But it has nevertheless, tho it is not at all unlikely that these South Sea romances influenced Stevenson. Certainly, outside of Stevenson's work in the same line, they have no rivals. . . . . .

"But the most remarkably circulated work in American literary history is 'Ida May' by Mrs. Mary H. Pike, of which 60,000 copies were sold in eighteen months. As this was in 1854, it is doubtful, when we reflect that our population was much less than half of what it is to-day, if the record of any subsequent book very much surpasses it. 'Ida May' was the forerunner of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'"

Mr. Miller believes that history is certain to repeat itself concerning the popular books of to-day. Why it will do so in each particular case he confesses his inability to say; but he asserts:

"'David Harum,' 'When Knighthood was in Flower,' and 'The Prisoners of Hope' will doubtless follow the books that have been named; all three show moribund signs. Who, with confidence, can pronounce any of the most popular novels of the day permanent contributions to literature? For a book may succeed as a novel that has small chance, indeed, of surviving as literature. Suppose its style does appeal more strongly to us than that of these forgotten books. We must remember that so did the 'Castle of Otranto' to the readers of its day, 'Caleb Williams' and Fanny Burney's 'Evelina' to the readers of theirs."

PROGRESS IN SIMPLIFIED SPELLING.

PROBABLY the most important action taken in the United States in regard to orthography was that of the National Educational Association when it formally adopted for use in all its official publications a simplified spelling for these twelve words—*program*, *tho*, *altho*, *thoro*, *thorofare*, *thru*, *thruout*, *catalog*, *prolog*, *decalog*, *demagog*, *pedagog*. From this, and from the subsequent employment of these forms in various periodicals edited by members of the association, Prof. Brander Matthews argues (in *The International Monthly*, July) that a not remote future will see a decided change in orthographic standards. He says of the simplified spellings mentioned:

"They are very likely to appear with increasing frequency in the school-books that members [of the N. E. A.] may hereafter prepare; and any simplified spelling that once gets itself into a school-book is pretty sure to hold its own in the future. After an interval of ten or fifteen years, the National Educational Association will be in a position to consider the situation again; and it may then decide that these twelve words have established themselves in their new form sufficiently widely and firmly to make it probable that the Association could put forward another list of a dozen more simplified spellings with a reasonable certainty that they would also be accepted. And thus the good work would go on, gaining a little in every decade."

Professor Matthews says, however, that there are a good many people in the United States who hold to the "ignorant belief that a word gains dignity by needlessly increasing the number of its letters." In illustration he makes reference to the invitations issued to the opening exercises of the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo, as follows:

"More than one newspaper commented on the fact that the commission requested the *honour* of their guests' company,—whereas it is the almost universal usage of Americans to spell this word without the *u;* and the newspaper writers asked what might be the reason for this strange affectation on the part of the Buffalo gentlemen. This affectation, indeed, seemed doubly strange on the part of the managers of an American exhibition, since *honour* is recognized at once as an orthographic Briticism. Probably the commission had more important matters to consider than any question of spelling, and the anachronism—for such the insertion of the *u* in words ending in *or* can not but seem to us who dwell on the Western shore of the Atlantic—was due to the snobbishness of the engravers of the invitation."

This and other British orthographic "anachronisms," he goes on to say, have been increasingly visible in American books since the passage of the copyright act of 1891, not because we have any desire to abandon the various simplifications of spelling generally adopted in the United States, but because that act made it necessary for a book to be set up in type here, if it was to claim the protection of our courts. "As many books were not worth the cost of double composition, the plates necessary for the American edition served also for the British, and were made to accord with the British notions of orthography rather than with the more advanced and more sensible American practise. But there are signs of progress even in England; and the new Oxford Dictionary (altho retaining *honour*, oddly enough) has accepted the American *organize*, etc., instead of *organise*, which is to be found in Stormonth's Dictionary."

As another indication of the trend of authoritative example, Professor Matthews recalls that the United States Government not long ago appointed a board to decide on a uniform orthography for geographical names:

"The recommendations of this body were generally in the direction of increased simplicity,—*Bering* Straits, for example. The spellings thus officially adopted by the national Government were at once accepted by the chief publishers of school textbooks. And these makers of school-books also follow the rules formulated by a committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, appointed to bring about uniformity in the spelling and pronunciation of chemical terms. Among the rules formulated by the committee and adopted by the Association were two that dropped a terminal *e* from certain chemical terms that enter into more general use. Thus the men of science now write *oxid*, *iodid*, *chlorid*, etc., and *quinin*, *morphin*, *anilin*, etc., altho the general public has not relinquished the earlier orthography, *oxide* and *quinine*. Even the word *toxin*, which came into being since the adoption of these rules by the associated scientists, is sometimes to be seen in newspapers as *toxine*."

"Thus," he concludes, "we see that there is progress all along the line; it may seem very slow, like that of a glacier, but it is as certain as it is irresistible."

THE BOOK BAROMETER.

NUMEROUS changes, not wholly due to the appearance of new books, have occurred recently in the demands upon booksellers and librarians for current fiction. Between August 20 and September 20 eight new books won places among the ten most popular works as reported by the booksellers, and four new ones appeared in the corresponding reports of the librarians.

Comparing the appended lists (which we take from *World's Work*, November) with those for the preceding month, it appears that only "The Crisis" and "Graustark" have survived the changes in the booksellers' reports, and that "The Crisis," "The Helmet of Navarre," "Eben Holden," "Alice of Old Vincennes," "A Sailor's Log," and "Truth Dexter" are holding their own in the regard of library readers.

BOOK-DEALERS' REPORTS.

1. The Crisis—Churchill.
2. D'ri and I—Bacheller.
3. Captain Ravenshaw—Stephens.
4. The Eternal City—Caine.
5. Tristram of Blent—Hope.
6. The Right of Way—Parker.
7. Blennerhasset—Pidgin.
8. J. Devlin, Boss—Williams.
9. Graustark—McCutcheon.
10. Cardigan—Chambers.
11. The Octopus—Norris.
12. Sister Teresa—Moore.
13. Tarry Thou Till I Come—Croly.
14. Jack Raymond—Voynich.
15. The Helmet of Navarre—Runkle.
16. The Turn of the Road—Frothingham.
17. Cinderella—Crockett.
18. Truth Dexter—McCall.
19. The Tribulations of a Princess.—Anon.
20. The Puppet Crown—McGrath.
21. Fóma Gordyéef—Górki.
22. In Search of Mademoiselle—Gibbs.
23. The Potter and the Clay—Peterson.
24. The Supreme Surrender—Low.
25. Katherine Day—Fuller.
26. A Summer Hymnal—Moore.
27. My Strangest Case—Boothby.
28. The Visits of Elizabeth—Glyn.
29. The Inn of the Silver Moon—Viele.
30. A Sailor's Log—Evans.

LIBRARIANS' REPORTS.

1. The Crisis—Churchill.
2. The Helmet of Navarre—Runkle.
3. Eben Holden—Bacheller.
4. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson.
5. D'ri and I—Bacheller.
6. The Puppet Crown—McGrath.
7. Graustark—McCutcheon.
8. A Sailor's Log—Evans.
9. Truth Dexter—McCall.
10. The Tribulations of a Princess—Anon.
11. Miss Pritchard's Wedding Trip—Burnham.
12. Tarry Thou Till I Come.—Croly.
13. The Life of Phillips Brooks—Allen.
14. Penelope's Irish Experiences—Wiggin.
15. Babs the Impossible—Grand.
16. Up from Slavery—Washington.
17. When Knighthood Was in Flower—Major.
18. The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay—Hewlett.
19. The Octopus—Norris.
20. Uncle Terry—Munn.
21. The Visits of Elizabeth—Glyn.
22. The Riddle of the Universe—Haeckel.
23. A Carolina Cavalier—Eggleston.
24. Like Another Helen—Horton.
25. When Blades Are Out—Brady.
26. The Right of Way—Parker.
27. The Gentleman from Indiana—Tarkington.
28. Eleanor—Ward.
29. The Sky Pilot—Connor.
30. Every Inch a King—Sawyer.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

NATURALIZED FOODS.

NOT only are we receiving vast bodies of foreigners into this country and naturalizing them, but we are also welcoming their national dishes, so that American cooking is becoming more and more cosmopolitan. In *The American Kitchen Magazine* (November), George E. Walsh tells us of some of the queer foreign foods that may be obtained in our cities. He writes:

"The cosmopolitan population of New York, Chicago, or Philadelphia dines upon as many varieties of food mixtures as there are nations and tribes on the face of the globe. There are small settlements in these large cities of Chinamen, Japanese, French, Germans, Italians, Greek, Russians, Poles, Hungarians, and nearly all other distinctive nationalities. These people have brought with them the customs of their native lands, and many of them have introduced dishes from abroad, and in some cases there is a good import trade in the articles required to make the compounds. In Chinatown, for instance, the seeds of strange Chinese vegetables and fruits are found, which the thrifty Oriental plants to produce something that reminds him of home."

The German, French, or Italian "delicatessen" shop has done much, we are told, to popularize foreign foods in this country. Some of its specialties are thus enumerated by Mr. Walsh:

"There is a long line of German 'preserves,' which are flavored in a novel and unique way. There are *preisselbeeren* preserves, which are very similar to preserved cranberries; *mirabellen*, which resemble our canned cherries more than anything else, and mixtures of many kinds of fruits variously flavored. . . . There are German tips of asparagus peculiarly prepared and sold as *spargelköpfe;* German carrots and kohlrabi put up and called *rosenkohl* and *Teltower rübchen;* and a compôte of many vegetables steamed and put up together under the name of *gemüse-melange*. Out of the *deutsche hutzeln*, or dried peas, the Germans make a round bread or cake, which passes as *hutzelbrod*. This bread is made for special festive occasions, and is eaten by cutting a deep hole in the center and pouring brandy in it to be soaked up by the bread. A popular German confection found at most of the delicatessen-stores is called *marzipan*. This is made of almonds, sugar, and eggs, and a small square of it, three inches either way and an inch thick, put up in small tin boxes, costs one dollar in this country."

In the line of meats and sausages the German delicatessen-store is amply provided. And when a German asks for his imported goosebreast, *schinkenwurst*, *schwartenmagen*, *zungenwurst*, *blutwurst*, and *leberwurst*, we are told, he demands to see the brand and district in which it was put up, and it always follows that his favorite brand betrays the part of Germany he came from. There are also food products from Spain, Italy, and France, which are enumerated and described by Mr. Walsh at some length. Of a still more interesting feature of his subject he writes:

"More recently the Japanese and Chinese dishes have been imported into this country, and the natives living in our large cities are plentifully supplied with their favorite foods. From Japan comes a great variety of devil-fish food put up in many forms, dried, shredded, and canned, almost the same as our cod-fish. Then there are Japanese tree and sea mushrooms, the former looking somewhat like our field mushrooms, but very woody in taste, and the latter producing nothing much more than glue when boiled. The sticky glue or gelatin-like stuff of the sea mushrooms is used as the foundation for soups. The Japanese dry almost every kind of fish found in the waters bordering the island kingdom, and we have them here in sizes from the minnows to swordfishes and devil-fishes large enough to supply a small regiment of soldiers with a day's rations. Clams, mussels, oysters, prawns, shrimps, and crawfish are dried by the Japanese and sold as savory food. They are dried and preserved so that they will last almost indefinitely in any climate, but at the same time so thoroughly that there is little taste to them. They suggest dried wood more than dried food, but the Japanese like them and find nourishment in them.

"The Chinese are more peculiar in their national dishes than the Japanese. . . . Not all Americans can accept, without cultivation of taste, their preserved watermelon seeds, dried chickens and ducks, their gigantic sardines preserved in oil, queer-looking cabbages salted down and packed in boxes, sweet pumpkins dried and packed in flour or lime, preserved eggs coated with a mixture of charcoal, lime, and glue, and anywhere from six months to a year old, or their moon cakes, made of a mixture of watermelon seeds, almonds, raisins, lard, sugar, ginger, flour, rice, and spices. These latter are really pork pies with all the strange seeds and articles mentioned mixed indiscriminately in with the pork and flour, and then cooked in a slow oven. They are made for the August and September festival of the moon, and at that time they are eaten in great quantities in this country as well as in the Orient."

Of the influence of these naturalized dishes on our own bills of fare, Mr. Walsh writes:

"In one way all of these odd dishes of the foreigners in our midst tend to broaden our own national bill of fare. Out of the multitude of strange mixtures there will always be a few which may serve at least as a suggestion for our own use. Many of these are modified and adapted to our own peculiar needs, and we enjoy them as much as if they were entirely original with us. Thus it is that our bill of fare is the broadest and most liberal in the world, including the best of all that the nations of the civilized world have found."

AUTOMOBILES—TOYS OR TOOLS?

IS the automobile a plaything or a serious factor in the problem of transportation? Of course there is no reason why, like its predecessor the bicycle, it should not be both, but it is quite possible that just at present automobilism as a sport is occupying the public attention to the detriment of automobilism as a business. This view of the situation is taken by *The Electrical World and Engineer*, which sets it forth in a series of editorial paragraphs in its issue for October 12. After premising that the subject seems a proper one for an electrical journal to discuss on account of the success of many of the electrical types of machine, it goes on to say:

"We are strongly inclined to the opinions, first, that automobilism is not properly a branch of sport but a part of the far more important business of transportation in general, and, second, that in so far as it can be considered as a sport it is starting out along lines that are objectionable and likely to bring it into ill repute. . . . . .

"We believe heartily in the future of the automobile, and that it is destined to replace animal traction to an extent which can as yet scarcely be realized. But we likewise believe that the automobile is a vehicle destined for work and for pleasure rather than for the race-track, and it is destined to replace the truck and the cab and the trap rather than the sulky. For this reason we earnestly deprecate speeding as an important part of its early development. The electric automobile has more than once held up its end even in such trials, but as a serious practical business, an important factor in urban transportation, the electric hansom or delivery wagon is far more worthy of consideration. The great work in hand is the displacement of animal by mechanical traction, and to this the energies of inventors and manufacturers should be bent. A motor-car with a possible speed of a mile a minute is a striking engineering feat, but it is not business, and its field of usefulness is a small and inconsequential part of the region that must eventually be tenanted by motor vehicles. Moreover, its exploits are more than likely to bring the whole art into ill odor, even with a public as long-suffering as the American public. It would not take much added provocation to start a campaign of repressive legislation that would be most disastrous to the proper and normal growth of automobilism. Even now there are signs of such a tendency toward restrictions, which, to be effective, must necessarily be somewhat severe."

Even if racing pure and simple is a legitimate part of automobilism, *The Electrical World* believes that it still should be kept in the background, for, says the writer, no permanent busi-

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ness can have a firm basis in sport, particularly in an expensive form. Even yacht-building forms commercially but a small part even of the somewhat decayed American shipbuilding industry. The bicycle business is also considered a case in point. Deserted bicycle factories dot the suburbs of many cities, and the writer believes that this is due to the fact that bicycling was first exploited as a new and attractive sport, which grew, and then passed, in popular estimation. Now the wheel is mainly a convenience and source of recreation for working-people, and as such worthy to be commended; but so far as sport is concerned bicycling has certainly degenerated. The application to the automobile is evident.

ODD METHODS OF PLANT DISTRIBUTION.

THERE are migrations in the vegetable as well as in the animal world, and plants are found growing not only in their native localities but also in places far removed, whither they or their seeds have been transported by various agencies. Some curious and unexpected instances of plant-distribution are related by M. V. Brandicourt in an article in *Cosmos* (October 12). In the first place, this writer tells us, masses of ice have played a part as carriers in the migration of plants. He says:

"Navigators of the polar seas have often seen masses of moving ice loaded with huge quantities of earth or boulders. Plants grow on this débris as on the moraines of Alpine glaciers, and when the glacier has reached the end of its journey the plants are deposited there and continue to grow."

To go from one extreme of temperature to the other, volcanoes also have acted as plant-carriers:

"In 1887 considerable quantities of floating pumice were remarked at Port Elizabeth, South Africa. On it were found animals unknown to the country and a sort of coconut. The latter was planted and there sprang from it a palm that is never found on the African coast. The animals and the nut had been driven from their homes by the eruption of Krakatoa and carried to the continent.

"Fire itself in certain cases contributes also to the dissemination of plants. The chaparro (*Ropala obovata*) is a tree well adapted to resist the periodic prairie fires. . . . It has very tough leaves and insignificant flowers. The seeds are oblong, flat, and have membranous wings. . . . When prairie fires occur, great air-currents are formed which tear off the seeds and scatter them far and wide. They are only slightly exposed to the heat, and, thanks to it, they are sown broadcast and form vast plantations."

Shipwreck would not seem a favorable method to disseminate vegetation, yet Mr. Layard tells us in *Science Gossip* that a cotton-laden Australian vessel which was wrecked on the coast of Cape Colony introduced into that country the *Xanthium spinosum*, a plant resembling the burdock. M. Brandicourt adds that the beautiful flower known as the Guernsey amaryllis was introduced into that island from Japan by a shipwrecked vessel, which had on board some of the bulbs. Another important agent in the dissemination of plants is war with its general upsetting of conditions. Says M. Brandicourt:

"The conquests of Alexander, the foreign expeditions of the Romans or of Napoleon, the crusades, transported plants from one end of the world to the other. In 1814 the oriental *Bunias* followed the Russian army across Germany to the gates of Paris, and plants from the banks of the Don and the Dnieper sprang up in the valley of the Rhone. In 1872 there were found in the department of Loir-et-Cher 163 species that had been brought in with the German forage. In the neighborhood of Strasbourg are 84 Algerian species that came in with French troops on their return from Algeria.

"In a recent work on the flora of Lille, M. Focken notes the presence on the glacis of the Louis IV. gate at Lille of a composite flower, *Cirsium setosum*. The presence in this spot of this rare variety, says the author, is very curious, when we consider that it has been found only in China, in Bohemia, and Switzerland, in Saxony, in Grunenwald, and in Luxemburg; and if we reflect that it exists at Lille only on the emplacements where the Austrians planted their batteries in the bombardment of 1792, it seems quite possible that the plant or its seeds were brought hither by the troops of the Duke of Saxony. The persistence in this neighborhood of this witness of the siege, notwithstanding its almost oriental dispersion, is a fact worthy of remark."

The anecdotes of curious ways or instances of plant introduction related by the author occupy several pages. Among them he tells us of seeds brought up by dredging from the muddy beds of rivers, and covering the banks with a vegetation quite different from that of the surrounding region; of dissemination by birds—instances of which will be recalled by most of his readers; of the wholesale scattering of seeds by tempests. In one of his most curious stories he relates how a workman threw a quantity of barley into some plaster as a joke, and how these seeds subsequently sprouted and covered with green the walls of the room where the plaster had been used. In another he tells how a French amateur botanist, who guarded jealously his growing collection of *Anemone coronaria*, was tricked by a friend on the judicial bench, who visited him in robes of state and carried away some of the coveted seeds sticking to his skirts. These stories might probably be multiplied *ad infinitum.—Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A TELEPHONIC INFORMATION BUREAU.

THE use of the telephone for other than conversational purposes is not altogether new. The well-known Budapest telephonic news service has already been described in these columns, and the telephone has also been used to send the time to distant points, and in connection with the fire-alarm service. Now one of the largest exchanges in the country, the Cuyahoga, of Cleveland, Ohio, has established an information bureau, which, altho it has been working only six months, is reported to be remarkably successful. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer* (October 26), in a description of this enterprise:

"The information bureau now at the Cuyahoga exchange is fitted up expressly for the purpose. It is apart from the main exchange, and it is provided with a very complete reference library. There are encyclopedias, dictionaries, handbooks, time tables, geographies, histories, works of law and medicine, religious reference books, directories of Cleveland, and many other cities; in fact, a list of books which might in any way contain the answer to any question likely or unlikely to be propounded. Questions are written out as they are asked, with the telephone number, and address of the inquirer. Sometimes they can be answered at once, but frequently the reference books must be referred to. Often the operator is obliged to call up some one who is likely to be familiar with the matter in question, and frequently it is necessary to enter into correspondence with parties in other cities before the information can be obtained. Sometimes questions are asked which are clearly outside the province of the bureau, and in such cases the inquirer is referred to some one who is likely to be able to furnish the desired information. Of course, the majority of questions are concerning matters of common occurrence. People want to locate parties in or out of town, to learn addresses of business houses or manufacturers of certain articles, time of arrival or departure of trains, best routes to given points, what the weather is likely to be, postal rates, etc. The location of fires is a frequent question, and the most common during the summer time is concerning the base-ball score; in fact, this is sometimes asked a hundred times a day, and the operator never keeps any record of this question. Sometimes the questions are silly, and these are discouraged, sharply and sarcastically.

"The bureau is for public information, but at first starting the funny man was much in evidence, asking such questions as 'Can a man marry his widow's sister,' but a few sharp turn-downs were effective. The questions are now more reasonable, altho

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many of them are extremely difficult. Among the questions asked in a single day recently were the following:

"Will money lost in a registered letter be refunded by Uncle Sam? What is the average number of tons of coal consumed on a voyage by an ocean steamer? In what county is Glastonbury, England? What are the necessary preliminaries to become a notary? Is there any law to prevent a President from holding a third term? What is the greatest and average depth of Lake Erie? How much does a cubic foot of gold weigh? What is the cost of a copyright? How old is Olga Nethersole? Will the people of Cuba vote for the President of the United States? What was the cost and displacement of the steamers *Great Eastern* and *Celtic?* To what countries do Greenland and Iceland belong? What is the total valuation of the world? May a man shoot rabbits on his own farm? How far is it to heaven? (This is from a funny man.) Are stamps required on a letter to the White House? Is there any clause in the Constitution permitting a woman to become President?"

The young woman chosen to take charge of this bureau was formerly a teacher in a state asylum for imbeciles, where her work in instructing the unfortunate inmates was very successful. This fact induces the paper from which we have just quoted to make the following rather caustic remark: "Probably in making this selection . . . the Cuyahoga Telephone Company had no intention of reflecting upon the average intelligence of the public of Cleveland, but the fact remains that a large percentage of the trouble in giving good service is due rather to the subscriber than to the system."

MONKEY AND MAN.

A DESPATCH published recently in the daily press on the authority of a Paris newspaper asserts that Prof. Ernest Haeckel, the well-known evolutionist, has revised his belief that man is descended from an ape-like ancestor. The story goes that Professor Haeckel, while traveling in Java recently in search of the "missing link," discovered striking evidence that monkeys are descended from man, and not man from monkeys; also, that children lost in the woods adopt monkey habits. This tale is regarded by scientific men as due chiefly to the lively imagination of some Parisian reporter. Professor Haeckel has not been heard from directly, but in his latest published statement, made originally before the International Zoological Congress, he says that "the direct descent of man from some extinct ape-like form is now beyond doubt, and admits of being traced much more clearly than the origin of many another mammalian order." That he has discovered new evidence that would warrant the rejection of this belief is not likely, altho it may be that he has found instances of degeneration from the human species to something resembling an ape-like form. In interviews published in *The Commercial Advertiser* (New York, October 26), some local scientific men speak of the matter. Prof. Frank Boas (anthropology) of Columbia University, is reported as follows:

"I haven't followed the matter, but Professor Haeckel would be the last one to deny evolution. The common ancestor of monkey and man is probably much more remote than it has been thought in the past. The search for the missing link means a search for this common ancestor of man and monkey. We're all interested in that. But while we haven't the perfect evidence for the development of man that we have with some other animals, as for Professor Haeckel's denying evolution, that's false, I feel sure."

Prof. Henry F. Osborne, of Columbia, said:

"It's probably nonsense. That is, judging from what I know of Professor Haeckel's ideas. On *a priori* grounds it is perfectly possible that monkey might have descended from man instead of man from monkey. . . . In that case, of course, it would be a case of degeneration, and man would have to develop through some other lower form."

Professor McGregor was of the same mind. "The proofs of evolution are so overwhelming," he said, "that no modern scientist of note disputes evolution." Reminded of Virchow, who contests evolution at every step, he explained that Virchow was not a scientist, but a pathologist, and probably the greatest one in Germany; but a man of the older generation, whose beliefs were already so set when Darwin's discovery revolutionized the scientific world that he had found it very difficult to accept the new ideas.

Professor Wilson, when asked about the statement that children lost in the woods adopted monkey habits, nodded his head and said: "It is perfectly possible, a case of degeneration. It does not affect the validity of evolution in the least." Kipling's instance of the lost child who adopted wolf habits was brought up, and the professor felt that theoretically even this might happen, with degeneration again as a cause.

ARE TURBINE-BOATS SAFE?

THE high hopes of attaining great speed on the sea, which had been raised by the extraordinary performances of vessels driven by steam-turbines, have been somewhat damped by the recent loss in succession of two British turbine-driven torpedo-boats. It is feared that the limitations of turbine propulsion will always make it too unreliable for use on passenger-boats, altho of coarse in war-ships more risk may be run for the sake of the speed. Says *The Scientific American*, in an editorial on the subject:

"It is an extraordinary coincidence that, out of nearly two thousand torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat destroyers belonging to the navies of the world, the only two that were driven by turbine-engines should have been wrecked within a few weeks of each other—the *Viper* running upon the rocks, and the *Cobra* foundering in a heavy gale. On the face of it, the coincidence would seem to point to the turbine-motors as being directly or indirectly the cause of the disasters; but as far as the facts have been made public, there is no positive evidence that they were even indirectly contributory to the loss of these valuable and phenomenal boats. The *Viper* was wrecked when running at high speed among the sunken rocks of one of the most dangerous stretches of water in the world. The rise and fall of the tide among the Channel Islands, where she was wrecked, amounts to 40 feet, and the tides sweep across the track of vessels steaming from these islands to the English coast at a velocity which in places reaches as high as 7 knots an hour. The list of casualties in these waters is a long one, and where the experienced captains of the regular Channel Island steamers have so often lost their ships, a naval officer less acquainted with the currents might easily be carried from his course and strike one of the many sunken rocks.

"The *Cobra* seems to have been wrecked by breaking in two when she was being driven against a gale, and it is possible that the desire to make a record trip on the trial run led to the frail vessel being driven too fast into the head seas, with the result that her back was broken.

"In each case the disaster seems to have been due to poor navigation, and the fact that both vessels carried turbine-engines proves nothing against the new system of propulsion.

"At the same time, the fact remains that for marine purposes the turbine-engine is severely handicapped by its inability to go astern; and in the three turbine-vessels that have been built smaller auxiliary turbines are fitted for this purpose. This offsets, to a certain degree, the high efficiency of the turbine installation; yet so great is the saving of weight that, even with reversing motors on board, the total weight of the motive power is only about 66.5 per cent. for a given horse-power, of that required in reciprocating-engines."

A German Tribute to American Skill.—Count Otto von Moltke, chairman of the committee on transportation of the Prussian assembly, who recently visited this country for the purpose of studying our transportation methods, including both street- and steam-railway transportation, is quoted by *The Railway and Engineering Review* (New York) as follows:

"I am perfectly electrified with the progress you Americans

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have made in the methods of transportation. It is impossible for any one in Europe to understand this without seeing it. The best expression I have heard here is 'up-to-date,' which tells the whole story. You have shown the most progress in adopting electricity as a means of transportation. The German Siemenses are the fathers of electrical improvements, and the Germans conceive many methods, but they can't take hold of things the way the Americans do. Conservative methods keep the Germans from launching out extensively in any scheme. Europeans are theoretical and Americans are practical. The Europeans formulate and you put into practise. In this country you are quick to raise money, and even speculate on success or failure, while on the other side of the water we must feel sure than an investment will be successful before we risk any money."

THE ODOR OF DISEASE.

EACH disease has its specific odor, and these odors are valuable means of diagnosis to one who is able to recognize them. Dr. Clarke, who writes on the subject in *The Medical Recorder*, gives us the following information:

"Berard says that, apart from the excretions, an abnormal odor of the skin tends to draw flies, and that, however little noticeable it may be, it denotes death is near; and Boerhaave held that a cadaveric odor always presages death. Althaus tells us that Skoda was hardly ever led into error by this indication, and Compton also laid great stress upon this as a clinical symptom; but the smell given off during the 'death agony' is totally different from the death odor (that of putridity) and is universally admitted to be specific. . . . . .

"In gout the skin secretions take a special odor which Sydenham compared to whey; it is sour, or at least sourish, and there is an excess of ammonia. In rheumatism it is acetoformic, particularly in the regions of engorged articulations (Monin); it is a sour-smelling, acid perspiration.

"In diabetes the smell is sweetish and mawkish, as of hay, according to Latham, 'acetone,' says Picot, and 'midway between aldehyd and acetone, being due to a mixture in variable proportions of the two bodies,' according to Bouchardat.

"A musky odor obtains to several maladies, notably peritonitis, jaundice, and icterus; and a stale, sour-beer odor to scrofulosis.

"The pyemic person has a sweet, nauseating breath, with perhaps a flavor of new-mown hay.

"In milk-fever the smell is distinctly acid; in typhoid, musty, often with the odor of blood; in typhus, ammoniacal and mouse-like, which latter also obtains to favus; in intermittent the odor is that of fresh-baked brown bread; yellow fever has a cadaveric smell, or like the washings of a dirty gun-barrel.

"In measles it closely resembles fresh-picked feathers; in diphtheria, is sickening and gangrenous—an odor that is absolutely pathognomonic; in smallpox, according to severity and stage, it ranges from that of the fallow deer to the dreadful one of the whole menagerie, or it may be that of burning horn or bones.

"Hysteria usually develops, an odor of violets or pineapples; sudamina, that of putrid straw; scabies, moldy; anemia and cholera, ammoniacal. . . . . .

"Otorrhea has a peculiar, clinging, long-lasting odor that once observed will never be forgotten; so, too, is the odor of a henroost that obtains to ozenas and bad chronic catarrhs. Gangrene has an old, dead-meat smell, as have some cancers at certain stages. . . . . .

"At the onset of the plague the odor is sweet, or honey-like according to Doppner."

Infectious Colds.—"Many observations have been made and many experiments undertaken to satisfy the medical mind in regard to a thing that most people outside our profession have always taken for granted—namely, that 'colds' are 'catching.'" Says *The Hospital:*

"That they are catching no one now doubts. It is recognized by those who have the management of sanitoria for consumptives that one of the great disadvantages attending the visits of friends is that 'colds' are introduced, much to the detriment of the patients. Of course every lady knows that 'sniffly' people are as well avoided when social functions are on hand, and now a serious question is being asked—namely, Should a doctor visit his patients when suffering from 'cold'? In the ordinary daily life of those who go out into the world and take their chance of all infections, who ride in trains and omnibuses, and even go to church, the opportunities of infection are so many that it is probable that one more is of no moment. But to the chronic invalid shut off rigorously from external influences, the visit of a catarrhal person may undoubtedly be productive of injurious results. If ever this view should be seriously taken by the public—and they are kittle cattle to shoe, that same public, no one knows what fancy they will take up next—the matter might become a very anxious one, not only for medical men but for those Sick Insurance Societies which profess to give so much a week to medical men while incapacitated by illness. What is meant by incapacity?"

The Nose and the Voice.—That the aquiline nose is requisite to a full development of the human voice is the remarkable assertion of Dr. Louis Robinson, as reported by A. H. Gourand in *Popular Science* (November). Says Mr. Gourand:

"His [Dr. Robinson's] contention is that, through the long night of unrecorded time during which primitive man was slowly and painfully progressing toward civilization, the voice was the only rational means of exercising influence. Oratorical ability and a sonorous voice thus became of exceeding importance to the aspiring and ambitious, and the ultimate formation of an aquiline-nosed race would become the necessary result of the better assured survival of such favorably endowed individuals. Thus the long-nosed would tend to become masterful, to form, first, an aristocracy, and ultimately so leaven a people as to insure their dominance, as was the case with the Romans. Dr. Robinson cites the North American Indian, the Maoris, and the Bantu negroes, among whom are the celebrated Zulus, as instances of large-nosed warlike and oratorical peoples. In further support of his theory he adduces the fact that an examination of the skulls in the British Museum shows that the hollow sounding-chamber in the upper jawbone, known as the antrum, is plainly of greater capacity in snubby-nosed peoples than in the skulls of such large-nosed races as the North American aborigine and the Maori. This larger development of the sounding-chamber supplies a measure of the resonance afforded by the passages of a large nose, and thus, for oratorical purposes, a *nose voice* is better than a *cheek-bone* voice."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

AN attack of hysteria simulating unconsciousness in a woman may be stopped, says *Modern Medicine*, "by the surgeon's taking a pair of scissors and regretfully announcing that he will have to cut all the patient's hair off in order to make application to her head. It is doubtful whether this bluff has ever been known to fail."

EVER since the Forth bridge was opened—eleven years ago—painting has gone on continuously, according to *The Mechanical Engineer*. "Beginning at the south end, the workmen take three years to cover the entire length of the bridge, and, as three years represents approximately the life of the paint, no sooner are they finished than the men have to begin again. In this way every square inch of steel comes under observation at least once in three years. The staff of men employed varies in number from the maximum of 35."

"THE *x*-ray and the slot-machine are modern utilities that have finally combined their energies to make a sidewalk show for the curious possessor of the nickel indispensable to operations," says *The Western Electrician*. "The apparatus includes a vertically mounted fluoroscope, which may be used when the tube is made active by dropping a nickel in the slot. The passerby who desires to see the bones of his hand or wrist makes his contribution and places his hand in the proper position; the machine does the rest. With the exception of the fluoroscope, the necessary parts are enclosed, with suitable openings."

"ALL woodsmen know," says Paul Martin in *La Vie Scientifique*, "that pine needles grow in pairs in the same sheath, and that when placed side by side the sharp-pointed ends are exactly opposite. Fasten these two needles together by a thread quite near the pointed end, and you will have a pen with two sharp ribs, ready to write whatever you please. As a pen-holder, insert the pen into a hollow twig, letting the points stick out about a centimeter [½ inch]. . . . Dip your pen into an inkstand, letting it remain for a short time in the ink. The ink will rise by capillarity in the tube formed by the junction of the two needles, and will form a reserve of liquid sufficient for the writing of twenty lines. The pen is fine, simple, and antirusting."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION IN THE LIGHT OF THE PARABLES.

THOSE who have ceased to believe in Christianity bring two entirely opposite charges against it, says a recent writer. One is that it is too negative a creed, exalting forgiveness and non-resistance to the exclusion of justice and manliness. The other is that it is an "overstern rule of life, insisting on an ideal outside the reach of human nature, enforced by an inflexible system of theology, making an arbitrary division between good and bad, believer and doubter, condemning the one to torture and the other to bliss, or else the one to life and the other to death, according as the mind of the interpreter leans to severity or mercy." This writer (in London *Spectator*, October 19) believes both these charges to be false in so far as they are applied to the spirit of the Gospel. But he concedes that both "can be substantiated by liberal interpretation of isolated texts, interpretations founded upon 'the letter which killeth.'" To quote the language of his article further:

"Between our Lord's direct teaching and the teaching contained in some of His parables there is sometimes, it must be admitted, a superficial difference. The reason of this difference our Lord Himself alludes to when He says to His chosen disciples: 'To you it is given to know the mysteries of the kingdom of God, but to them it is not so. Therefore I speak to them in parables, for this people's heart is waxed gross, and their ears are dull of hearing, and their eyes have they closed.' The God revealed to us in the Sermon on the Mount is a God of mercy. Men are to be merciful to each other, not primarily for their common good, but because God is merciful, and mercy is in accordance with the divine element in their own natures. 'Do good to them that hate you,' He teaches, 'that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven.' And again He reiterates: 'Do good and lend, hoping for nothing again, and ye shall be the sons of the Most High, for He is kind to the unthankful and the evil.' But the ruler who seems to represent God in some of the parables could not be thus described. He is the incarnation of righteous retribution rather than the fount of mercy. The master who forgave his servant a debt, only to cancel his forgiveness and deliver him to the tormentors as soon as he perceived that he had refused to forgive his fellow servant, is terrible in his judgments 'to the unthankful and the evil.'"

The writer is reminded that this and other stories told in the parables in some way shadow forth the "kingdom of heaven." He asks if it is possible to reconcile such differing teachings, and answers his question as follows:

"We believe that it is, and this without recourse to the old expedient of limiting God's mercy to this world. Such an expedient is repellent to the reason and religious feeling of the present day, for it necessitates the hypothesis that the death of a man can change the eternal attributes of God. If He is the Father of Spirits here, He can not be a harsh judge or an indifferent Creator somewhere else. Does not the explanation of the apparent contradiction lie in our Lord's repeated assertion that He came not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance? If Christianity has nothing to say to those whose 'heart is waxed gross,' to those who see misery and suffering with complete indifference, to oppressors, and to such as wilfully sink the spiritual side of their nature, but that God 'is kind to the unthankful and the evil,' would it not justify those detractors who charge it with want of strength and manliness? 'No man cometh to the Father but by me,' said Christ, and we suppose Him to have meant: No man can realize the fatherhood of God who has not sought to approach Him through Christ's 'way,' which is the way of righteousness. But men who have never taken even the first step in what St. Luke calls 'that way' may be taught to their own great moral advantage to recognize a 'power outside themselves which makes for righteousness.' That such a power exists, and is irresistible and inexorable, most men dimly believe; but the morally shortsighted often can not trace its action, and say, like the careless servant who betrayed his trust, 'My lord delayeth his coming.' It is to this power that Christ points through the similitude of a story, a story whose application is intended not for those already within the kingdom of heaven, which means those who endeavor to submit to the highest law they know, but for those without, in the highways and hedges, whom Christ would force to come in. That resistance to this great power for good is limitless in its evil consequence He suggests, and that it must inevitably lead either to the outer darkness of callous ignorance or to the burning remorse of an awakened conscience He declares. . . . . But, it may be said, is there any real ground for so entirely metaphorical an interpretation of dogmas which for so long have been considered to be literally true? The difficulties in the way of a literal interpretation seem to us to be far greater. The kingdom of heaven can not necessarily refer to the state after death since our Lord Himself declares that 'the kingdom of heaven is within you.' Then it must be remembered that when, as not infrequently occurred, our Lord's hearers took His words literally, He explained them metaphorically. 'It is harder,' He said, 'for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God'; but when the disciples exclaimed aghast, 'Who then shall be saved?' He explained that 'with man it is impossible, with God all things are possible.'"

IS "TEMPORAL POWER" AN ESSENTIAL DOGMA OF ROMAN CATHOLICISM?

A RECENT writer says that for Catholics the momentous question of the day, religious and quasi-political, is that of the Pope's temporal power. He finds that there are many Roman Catholics who profess lax views regarding it. In *The American Catholic Quarterly Review* (October) this writer, Rev. Charles Coupe, S.J., sets forth, as he understands them, the obligations of Roman Catholics in this regard, and the grounds of those obligations. He begins by making a statement as to what the Holy Father's temporal powers really are—their nature, their limits, and their "necessity." To quote from the article:

"The first proposition is this, that in no sense whatever has the Roman Pontiff direct temporal jurisdiction over the whole world. He has indeed jurisdiction, temporal but indirect, over all Christians scattered over the whole world; but nothing more. What, however, is meant by direct and indirect jurisdiction? The two terms play an important part in this discussion, and therefore call for clear definition. By *direct* temporal jurisdiction I mean that which is exercised primarily for the advancement of temporal interests; by *indirect*, that which is exercised for the furtherance primarily of spiritual and only secondarily of temporal interests. That the Pope has no spiritual or temporal, direct or indirect, jurisdiction over the whole world is obvious from the fact that Christ gave him none. Our Lord's command to 'go and teach all nations' gave only the right to preach and conferred no jurisdiction over all.

"The second proposition is this, that the Pope has no direct temporal authority even over the Christian world. Direct spiritual authority he has, conferred by the words, 'Feed my sheep, feed my lambs.' But neither Scripture nor apostolic tradition shows any trace of any such direct temporal jurisdiction. When to Peter and his successors Christ gave 'the keys of the kingdom of Heaven,' that gift carried with it direct spiritual, but not direct temporal, authority over Christendom. Were it otherwise, an infidel king, by conversion to Christianity, would forfeit his throne to the Pope—which is absurd. . . . . .

"The third proposition is this, that the Roman Pontiff has temporal power, supreme but indirect, not over the whole world, but over all Christendom. Not over the whole world; for the direct spiritual and the indirect temporal powers are coextensive, and as the former does not embrace the whole world, so neither does the latter. But over all Christendom; for as that is the extension of the spiritual power, so also must it be the extension of the temporal. For the indirect temporal is but an aspect of the spiritual power, and was given concomitantly with the spiritual.

"It is essential to notice that this indirect temporal power is temporal but in name and is spiritual in reality. It concerns the temporal aspect of spiritual things and the spiritual aspect of temporal things. . . . . .

"Our fourth proposition runs thus: that the Roman Pontiff is,

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by divine right, exempt from and superior to all secular authority and civil jurisdiction of whatsoever kind or degree. This doctrine is an accepted conclusion of theology and is thus enunciated by Suarez: 'The Roman Pontiff is free and exempt from all secular judgment and jurisdiction, even of emperors and of kings. This doctrine is held by all Catholic doctors who declare this exemption to be a divine right.' . . . . . .

"It is *de jure divino naturali* because, as Christ constituted Peter and the Roman Pontiffs the Supreme Head in spirituals, it follows logically that He must also have conferred on His vicar exemption from the secular jurisdiction of all and any of his spiritual subjects. A subject may not be the sovereign of his own sovereign Lord."

Having cleared his way by the statement of these propositions, this writer goes on to say:

"We may now more conveniently pass on to our main investigation into the nature of the Roman Pontiff's *de jure* civil sovereignty over Rome and the Roman states. Of what right is it, divine or only human?

"I reply that over no territory whatsoever has the Pope by divine right, natural or positive, direct temporal sovereignty. Therefore, not over Rome.

"He has not a divine positive right, for no express command of God to that effect is found in either Scripture or apostolic tradition.

"He has not a divine natural (*i.e.*, non-positive, but implicit) right deducible by reason as a corollary of his spiritual dignity of Supreme Pontiff. . . . Since Christ, as Man, while He lived on earth, willed not Himself to possess temporal and territorial sovereignty over any particular province or city, so neither did He give any such sovereignty to St. Peter and his successors. . . . He had the power to do so, but that power He did not will to exercise. Hence not only He did not exercise territorial dominion, He did not even possess it. For temporal princedom is built on one or more of these four titles—inheritance, popular election, conquest, divine donation—and Christ had none of them."

The conclusion reached by Father Coupe, therefore, is that the temporal power of the Popes is *de jure humano* only. He regards this as a most important conclusion, and mentions a number of distinguished writers who have attempted to prove a divine right for the temporal power. He says: "They have striven to adduce Scriptural warrant to show that it is *de jure divino positivo*, and therefore (I presume) that the denial of it would be formally heretical." The writer, however, is very clear that this merely human right of the Popes to the temporal power is absolute. He assigns his grounds for the necessity of the Pope's civil sovereignty as follows:

"To secure freedom from secular dictation; to possess ability to carry on, without let or hindrance, the world-wide government of the church; to enjoy the possession of competent revenues for that purpose; to wield the power necessary to uphold the dignity and even the splendor of the Pope's unique position."

He goes on to ask what precise obligation rests upon Roman Catholics to accept this teaching?

"How far is a Catholic bound to recognize the necessity of the temporal sovereignty? Is that necessity a mere opinion? Is it a dogma of the faith? Or is it a doctrine intermediate between mere opinion and absolute dogma? In view of the loose views prevalent on this subject, this question calls for a clear reply.

"Would a denial of the necessity of the temporal power be heresy? For those writers who think the temporal power to be of positive divine right—'clearly, evidently, and unequivocally,' as Mr. Lindsay holds—and writ plain in Scripture, perhaps it would.

"Again, for those who hold it to be a natural divine right, the denial might be heretical.

"But, as I have said before, I doubt if there be reasonable grounds—I am sure there is no obligation—to hold either of these superlative opinions. No one is *bound* to believe that the temporal power is based on anything higher than human right, tho he must hold that a special Providence guided men to confer that right.

"This then is the practical question: What is the obligation to submit, founded on the plain, repeated, and authoritative teaching of the papacy and the episcopacy?"

Father Coupe answers the question by saying:

"A practical test of the church's mind on this subject is supplied by the fact that when in 1877 Father Curci, S.J.,—one of the most distinguished men of his order—held and taught the non-necessity of the temporal power, he was called upon to recant, and, refusing, was expelled from the Society of Jesus, of which for forty years he had been so bright an ornament."

As to those professing Roman Catholics who assert that the extinction of the temporal power would be beneficial to the church, he says:

"Taking into account the papal and episcopal declarations, and at the same time the action of the Popes, and the sense of the church manifested in many ways for ages, I can not bring myself to believe that such a view falls short of *heresy, at least of constructive heresy*. I do not want to imply that it is contradictorily opposed to a dogmatic definition on the utility of the temporal power, but that it obviously charges the church with a very serious error, doctrinal and practical; for if that condemned view be right, the church is grievously and mischievously mistaken concerning her own condition, and has been so for ages. And such an imputation can not be cleared of heresy."

THE OFFICE OF THE PREACHER.

IS it true that the chief source of religious inspiration nowadays comes from outside the pulpit, and that the clergy are no longer the chief instruments of spiritual revival? Something like this is asserted by Stanton Kirkham Davis in *The Arena* (November). He says: "Almost it would seem that all there is left for the parson to do is to bury us, for help us to *live* in virtue of his office he surely can not. As a man he may give us the example of an unselfish life, but as the exponent of a dead creed what can he offer us? No; the inspiration of the day comes not from the pulpit." Mr. Stanton considers that the themes discussed in evangelical pulpits are archaic and unworthy:

"We are weary of Christ crucified, weary of the gospel of Sin and the gospel of Death. Let us have the gospel of Life; let us have the *living* Christ—the virile, potent Truth—if so we are to continue the office. Unless the discourse be tuneful, rhythmic, vibratory, we will have none of it. Unless he can tell us better than we already know, it were folly for us to listen. Unless his experience is richer, his insight deeper, his vision clearer, his humanity broader, what can he possibly impart to us? But it is not for him to vibrate for us, but to set us vibrating—we are capable of it. That is the good he can do us, and the only good. . . . . .

"It is for the preacher to proclaim truth on the authority of his own insight and experience. To repeat it on hearsay is nothing. They who groan can do as much. If listening to parrot utterances would dry our tears, men would long since have ceased to weep. Nay, he must not tell us of other men—he must bring us to ourselves, for therein is the resurrection. What can he say of any rebirth if he has not himself experienced it—if he is not reborn, renewed, reclothed with the Spirit? What can he say of Life if he has not come to the consciousness of Life eternal? What can he know of divinity until he has recognized within himself the divine? Nor can he speak of the Spirit until he has become engrossed in the love of spiritual things.

"Preeminently is it his office to offset the pernicious belief that inspiration has ceased to flow to the world—that the book of Truth is closed. And this he can do only by being himself the voice of truth. It is largely because he has become a mere echo that shallow men have concluded inspiration has ceased, and there is nothing left to do but repeat what has already been said. It rests with the preacher to disprove this by his inspired utterance—free and clear as in the morning of the world. He of all men should be the champion of inspiration, for in virtue of this only has the office any good reason for being, and without this he is but a reader. Let him show that Scripture is not all

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written, nor Truth all revealed. To do this he himself must add some lines."

Above all, contends this writer, it is the office of the preacher to affirm the true nature and dignity of mankind: "Here is the keynote of his work—not foolishly to praise God, but to uplift man, who is in need of wisdom to perceive his own true nature. So may he be the means of correcting the silly notion that it is somehow the business of religion to sing the praises of the Almighty, while in our own lives there remain no truth and no freedom worthy of song."

"CHRISTIAN AGNOSTICS."

THIS is the term applied by Rev. Alfred Caldecott, D.D., professor of logic and mental philosophy in King's College, London, to a certain class of thinkers. In his new book, "The Philosophy of Religion in England and America," he puts into this class those who deny that the belief in a supreme being can be established in whole or in part by the light of nature and who affirm that this belief rests solely on Revelation, and those who, after an examination of the schemes of natural theology, have concluded against them, and have declared that the choice is between revelation and darkness. Commenting on this term, *The Sun* (New York, October 19) makes the following observations:

"Just as the Hindu religion includes skeptical 'systems,' so we undoubtedly have amongst us assured Christian men who are skeptics or agnostics in natural theology. Of course, for the great mass of professing Christians the belief in a supreme being is based on revelation alone; they have not the leisure, even if they have the ability, to enter upon a course of study of nature. The knowledge of nature is the outcome of great toil and has been built up gradually, whereas religious belief is general and is possessed by many who have never labored for it. It is not these whom Dr. Caldecott would call Christian Agnostics; he restricts the term to those who can give a reason for their want of belief in natural theology; for their refusal to recognize any ground for such belief outside of Revelation. Dante, for instance, may be thus described; for, after duly venerating the great doctors, he retreated into the faith based on Revelation alone, or chiefly.

> I in one God believe;
> One sole eternal Godhead, of whose love
> All heaven is moved, himself unmoved the while.
> Nor demonstration physical alone,
> Or more intelligential and abstruse,
> Persuades me to this faith; but for that truth
> It cometh to me rather, which is shed
> Through Moses; the rapt Prophets; and the Psalms;
> The Gospel; and what ye yourselves [the Apostles], did write,
> When ye were gifted of the Holy Ghost.

Francis Bacon is also classed in Dr. Caldecott's book among the "Christian Agnostics," and the writer in *The Sun* goes on to say:

"The most interesting recent exemplar of the Christian Agnostic type appeared in 1858, when Henry Longueville Mansel, afterward Dean of St. Paul's, stood forth before the University of Oxford, and in his Bampton lectures proclaimed that the time had come to have done with the philosophy of religion, and to have recourse solely to faith in Revelation. He did not hesitate to reassert Bacon's separation of reason and religion, in spite of all that had been done for reason since Bacon's day. . . . . .

"Dr. Caldecott would discern the most permanent effect of Mansel's thinking in his having supplied Mr. Herbert Spencer with the negative aspect of the latter's quasi-Theism. Altho, however, Mansel's views have been repudiated by Christian thinkers of all schools, and are acceptable to skeptics alone, there is no doubt that Mansel personally was a man of deep religious character. It was not the incompetence of reason which gave him pleasure, but the assumed possibility of holding fast by religious belief, whatever reason, apart from evidence, might or might not have to contribute to its formation and justification."

RELIGIOUS DELUSIONS OF WOMEN.

MARY LOWE DICKINSON, honorary president of the National Council of Women, says that the question has been asked if women are more given to religious delusions and "fads" than men, and, if so, why? She unhesitatingly answers it affirmatively, in *Christian Work* (undenom., October 31), where she says:

"We have only to let the mind follow along the procession of believers in every 'ism and 'ology and 'osophy under the sun, from those who gave heed to the utterances that crept from under the poke-bonnet of the early Shaker Ann, to those who hung on the words of wisdom issuing from the yellow turbaned monks of the Orient, to know that the long ranks are largely feminine, not in numbers only, but in loyalty and in zeal. . . . . .

"It would be foolish to deny that extreme phases of religious teaching have always found many devoted followers among women. In every abnormal movement they not only outnumber men, but outrank them in advocacy and outdo them in sacrifice for whatever cause has won their allegiance."

Mrs. Dickinson says, however, that to concede the fact of woman's greater devotion is not necessarily to admit her greater weakness and credulity. She insists that there is a worthy motive to account for this tendency in women:

"A good woman's hunger to give her best to the best she knows, keeps her ever on the alert for something better than she has yet discovered. Her discontent with much of her religious teaching is not always unworthy; indeed, it is sometimes a divine discontent. If she fails to enjoy the mild essays, too frequently offered in the guise of instruction and admonition, she may not openly rebel at her portion of spiritual food; she may even blame herself for her lack of assimilation, yet she knows perfectly well she is or is not strengthened by the diet prepared for her soul. . . . For herself, if she is honest-hearted and truly hungers and thirsts after righteousness, she is surely going to take a nibble and a sip at whatever seems to promise fulness for the emptiness of her aching heart and brain. Especially is she going to taste for herself the bread and the cup which some other woman tells her she has found sufficient for her own need. Among women there are many students with fair endowment of logic, with well-trained thinking powers—women who study, investigate, reason, accept, reject, and both from solid grounds—but by far the larger number are satisfied with the logic of experience, and they are possibly too ready to begin with faith in somebody's else experience while groping toward their own."

There is, this writer says, a natural dual desire in woman, first, to give herself, her love, her allegiance, her service, and second, to find something great and good enough to claim all she has to bestow. And this accounts for much of her reckless following after new teachers.

"She accepts on faith the experience, mental and bodily, of others. For her there is no argument like 'Whereas I was blind, now I see.' To this faith, unmindful that it is on the wrong basis, according to Scripture she adds virtue, that is, she practises obediently what she has been taught; lets her soul be lighted by the torch of association; is drawn by the cord of a common sympathy. She strives to add to her virtue knowledge, but sees no reason to wait for it before adopting new ideas or shaping her life by new ideals. That both ideas and ideals often have foundation of facts is not detected in the enthusiasm that sweeps the soul into a new world. And so it is that from the ranks of God's noblest women, not all, but many of the converts to new movements are won. . . . . .

"Is it best that way? Who knows? There's something lost and something gained. We do not judge. We only know that because women can not always find the 'old things good enough for them,' they plunge quite too often into something infinitely worse."

Yale's Debt to Christianity.—In its editorial estimate of the distinctive character of educational ideals of Yale University, apropos of the recent bicentennial, the New York *Observer* (Evang., October 24) says:

"The highest learning is to know God, and those Christian

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ministers who founded Yale College and the seven great divines and scholars who reared its buildings and presided over its destinies, laid firm foundations, and builded a noble edifice for broad and thorough education, because they began with the knowledge of God, and made all other knowledge subordinate to and coordinate with this knowledge. Two hundred years of Christian education sums up the record of Yale. Its philosophy and ethics have been drawn from the Bible. Its scientific teachers, men like Silliman and Dana and Marsh, have been reverent and Christian investigators. Its Oriental scholars, such as Stiles and Salisbury, and Whitney and Theodore Dwight Woolsey, have found their most interesting researches in the sacred oracles of religion, and its jurists and publicists from Chancellor Kent to Brewer, have established the basis of their jurisprudence and statesmanship upon the law of God, and those ethical principles which are matters of revelation rather than of intuition."

IS FRANCE DRIFTING AWAY FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH?

THE anti-clerical policy of the French Government in the last year is regarded in Protestant circles as only one expression of an internal rupture that is gradually making itself felt there between the people and the Roman Catholic Church. Among many recent discussions on this subject in the Protestant press of the Continent, one of the most interesting is that found in the *Alte Glaube* (Leipsic, No. 41) from the pen of a French theologian, R. Guierrier. Can France still be called a Catholic country? he asks, and his answer is in substance as follows:

It seems preposterous to ask this question of a land where out of thirty-nine millions of inhabitants less than two or three million are Protestants, Jews, Mohammedans, and non-Catholics in general. And yet there are disintegrating elements at work in this typical Catholic country—"the eldest daughter of the church," as the ecclesiastical authorities have for centuries called France—that make such a question reasonable and opportune. The authorities could not and would not have taken the decided stand they did against the orders, which constitute the bulwark of the church, if they had not found considerable backing in the people themselves. The conception of a people that blindly follows every behest of the Roman hierarchy is not applicable to France any longer. It is true that ultramontanism has made remarkable advancement in France during the nineteenth century, as it has in other countries; but if a king were again to ascend the French throne, he could not follow the example of such predecessors as Louis IX. or Philip the August. No bishop will again be able to use the language of a Bossuet. Even the extreme development of Jesuitism has not been able to crush the independent spirit of the French clergy. In addition to the "Away-from-Rome" movement, headed by Abbé Bourrier and his organ, the *Chrétien Français*, the Paris correspondent of the Augsburg *Abendpost* reports that thousands have gone over to Protestantism in the last few years in the department of *Lot* and the surrounding districts. The recent Priests' Congress at Bourges was a noteworthy illustration of the strength of the old Gallican spirit of independence, and the church authorities insisted upon the suppression of some of the speeches that were there delivered by priests. Much of this feeling is directed against the Jesuit order and the type of ultramontanism they represent. It is as much anti-clerical, or more so, than anti-Catholic; but the latter element is not lacking. During a recent trip which the American Archbishop Ireland made through France, he was more than amazed at the small interest taken by the men of the country in the work of the church.

These disintegrating elements, however, represent different tendencies. There are 90,000 priests and monks in France. Of these 34,000 are immediately subordinated to the bishops, and all but one-tenth can be deprived of their positions by their church superiors. The lower clergy are thus on the whole at the mercy of the higher, an arrangement dating from the times of Napoleon I. It is this spirit of dependence which makes the vicars, the abbés, and most of the priests practically the subjects of the bishop, that has aroused in many the desire for liberty, and from this has come much of the strength of the movement headed by the Abbé Bourrier. Some of the adherents of the old Gallican school insist upon practical independence and on the organization of a national French church. Another class aims at "modernizing" the church and bringing it into closer contact with the powers that are controlling the destinies of the nations.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS BELIEF AND THE INTELLECT.

IS it true that all beliefs, and especially religious beliefs, become persistent and ingrained because of habit, and independently of whether or not sufficient proof of their correctness continues to be found? That this is the case is the opinion of a writer in the London *Saturday Review* (September 7), who says:

"Religious belief, more than belief of any other kind, in the case of the naturally devout tends to permeate the whole of life—to incorporate itself in the most cherished associations, the deepest affections, in the most important principles of conduct, and in a man's entire conception of what a useful and good life is; and thus, tho parts of the intellectual foundation of his belief may be removed, the belief, in seeming defiance of all structural principles, still stands, upheld by a variety of other forces.

"Amongst those who look at life exclusively from an intellectual point of view, such a spectacle may excite derision. Indeed, as we know, they often point to it as a proof of the blindness and stupidity of the majority of the human species. What the spectacle really proves to us is something very different. It proves to us indeed that all men are not equal in intellectual power; but it proves also that intellectual power, essential to progress as it is, is not the sole power on which progress and the highest activities of human life depend. It proves also that the unequal distribution of this special power amongst men—of this power which brings logical thought into immediate connection with belief—instead of being a hindrance to religious progress is essential to it; for if the religious convictions of all men—and especially of all influential men—were liable to be weakened at once by that criticism of faulty theories, which must necessarily precede the establishment of others that are more sound, the practical influence and the practical continuity of religion would be continually disturbed, with results of the most disastrous kind, by the very process of strengthening and purifying it as a system of defensible doctrines."

However, this writer says he is not arguing for abandonment of the intellectual side of religious belief. On the contrary, he declares that religion will die or become useless if the life of the intellectual leaves it; and in this connection he goes on to say:

"No honest thinker need ever hesitate to give to the world his intellectual criticisms of religious doctrine, however calculated they may seem to be to undermine religious faith: for he may be certain that the effect of them will only be very gradual. They will appeal to a minority, but the majority will be hardly conscious of them, until the minority have debated them and ascertained their value; and by that time, instead of disturbing the religious life of the majority, they will begin to be slowly absorbed by it and to afford it fresh nutriment. We may indeed say that, from a religious point of view, destructive religious criticism is justifiable only because its immediate effects are never more than partial; and instead of deriding these characteristics of human nature which render the diffusion of new ideas so slow, we ought to recognize in them one of the main conditions of progress."

IT is reported that the public prosecutor of Leipsic, Germany, has just ordered the confiscation of Tolstoy's "The Meaning of Life," the book containing his answer to the Holy Synod regarding his excommunication. A cable despatch to the New York *Sun* (October 31) says: "The reason given for the seizure is that the work is calculated to bring the church into contempt, and the prosecutor's action is based on a paragraph of the German penal code, which imposes a maximum penalty of three years' imprisonment on anybody publicly insulting one of the Christian churches or other religious communities enjoying in Germany the privileges of a corporation. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the incident is that Count Tolstoy's indignant reply to his excommunicators is allowed to circulate in Russia, the Holy Synod refraining from prosecution, while the officials of the country which indorsed Luther's protest against the Roman Church seek to extinguish the words of the Russian reformer."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

FOREIGN COMMENT ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S INDIVIDUALITY.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S personal character and his recent course in the Booker T. Washington incident and in the appointment of Democrats to office in the South, continue to excite a good deal of comment in the European press, particularly in the journals of Great Britain. Ivan Strannik contributes to the *Revue Bleue* (Paris) a review of Mr. Roosevelt's principal books, and pays particular attention to the volumes into which "the strenuous hunter, man of letters, and public servant has written himself." Commenting on the volume, "The Rough Riders," the reviewer says:

"Theodore Roosevelt has always shown an excessive individualism, which is a most excellent quality when rightly exercised, and a most dangerous one when not under proper restraint. . . . What will be the channel into which this tremendous energy will now be turned? . . . We believe it will be well braked-in. . . . There is, at any rate, no room for doubt, if we may judge by recent happenings, that he will put to the best use he knows all of his splendid native energy, and that he will do this with all the audacity which has heretofore characterized his unique personality."

The Review of Reviews (London, October) contains an anonymous character-sketch of President Roosevelt, the opening sentence of which is as follows: "Take Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Rhodes, Lord Charles Beresford, and John Burns, boil them down until you can get the residual essence into an American-Dutchman, and you have something like the new President of the United States." Of the four ingredients suggested, the writer of the sketch continues, the largest proportion should be that of Mr. Gladstone. Inexhaustible physical vitality and almost equally inexhaustible literary fecundity, insatiable activity, a voracious appetite for books, "a propensity to sonorous moral discourse upon subjects political and social, and semi-religious philosophizing about things ideal and otherwise," the faculty of being the "natural and perennial storm-center of every movement in which he takes a part," "all the splendid pugnacity of the English Liberal leader"—these make the American President "a close replica of the Grand Old Man." In other respects, however, Mr. Roosevelt is "as unlike Mr. Gladstone as mortal man can be," and this fact is "nowhere more evident than in the Rhodesian expansionist point of view of the American Chief Magistrate." He is "ever and all for giving civilization a timely lift upon the powder cart." The Beresford element is conspicuous in the "same kind of venturesome daredeviltry [at Santiago] which led Lord Alcester to signal 'Well done, *Condor!*' and which Lord Charles afterward displayed when engaged in the forlorn hope which sailed in penny steamboats to the relief of Khartoum." In popular estimation in the United States, says the writer, he commands the same kind of admiration which Lord Charles Beresford almost alone of fighting-men possesses in Britain. The John Burns infusion is very large:

"John Burns is with us the typical democrat, the expert civic administrator, the champion of labor as against the despotism of capitalism. There is no man in American public life who has done more splendid work along John Burns's lines on the London county council than Mr. Roosevelt did in the city and the State of New York. The absolute absence of 'side,' the hearty 'hail-fellow-well-met-ishness' which characterizes his social intercourse, his scathing denunciations of the idle rich as the worst criminals of modern society, are John Burns all over. His zeal on behalf of the improved housing of the working classes, his resolute determination to compel rich corporations to contribute their fair proportion to the cost of the administration, his advocacy of trades-unions, even his love of boxing, all remind us of John of Battersea."

Even the most indifferent student, continues the same writer, may soon begin to realize what a portent is now flaming in the Western sky. "McKinley, emphatically a drab man, has given place to Roosevelt, resplendent in all the flamboyant qualities which make rulers conspicuous; and the elective head of the English-speaking race, for the first time in the lifetime of this generation, threatens to eclipse, by the sheer popularity of his own personality, all other leaders, either in the republic or in the empire, not excluding the hereditary English monarch." If a crisis should ever arise in which the English-speaking world should feel that it must rally round one common center and follow the leadership of a popular chief, concludes this writer, the advent of Mr. Roosevelt at the White House distinctly increases the probability that the rallying center will be at Washington rather than at London:

"In other words, in the struggle for the hegemony of the race, the Americans have gained several points by the crime which substituted Roosevelt for McKinley as the elective chief of the English-speaking world. For Mr. Roosevelt has in him the stuff of which popular heroes are made, genuine stuff without any stuffing, whereas in this old country we have only such sorry substitutes as Colonel Baden-Powell and the Earl of Rosebery. . . . If the English-speaking race require a man to undo the evil work of George III., and bring both empire and republic within the pale of a great world-wide political unity, is this the man, or look we for another?"

The St. James's Gazette (London) is particularly pleased with the President's appointment of Southern Democrats to office. It says:

"It would be necessary to go back a long way in American history to find a declaration of policy fraught with such tremendous possibilities as that foreshadowed in this short speech [to the South Carolina deputation] of Mr. Roosevelt's. It is indeed strange that it can be thought remarkable for the head of a great nation to declare that he intends 'to select the very best men for public positions.' But it seems to be recognized in America that these words when used by Mr. Roosevelt mean that he intends to cut at the root of the 'spoils system' which for two generations has governed the political machinery of the republic. . . . If Mr. Roosevelt succeeds in the policy here outlined—if he is able to establish the principle that the public service is to be filled by the best men without regard to party (excepting, of course, the highest executive offices in the States), and to liberate the Executive from the dominion of the wirepullers—he will have conferred on his country the greatest service since the abolition of slavery. . . . But if the machine grinds Mr. Roosevelt instead of Mr. Roosevelt smashing the machine, it will be a long time before another deliverer will arise with the courage or the strength to deal a similar stroke for freedom in the political system of the United States."

It is a noble enterprise, says *The Standard* (London), "worthy of Mr. Roosevelt's courage and talent, and Englishmen will watch his progress with sympathetic admiration, and wish him all success in the difficult undertaking."

The Evening Telegram (Toronto) is confident that President Roosevelt will not permit his Dutch blood to influence his official conduct as President. It says:

"All the roots of Roosevelt's pride are in the soil of the United States. Sympathy with his remote ancestors in Holland will never control his actions in the White House. No man in public life has spoken as loudly as Theodore Roosevelt in detestation of the hyphenated American. Irish-Americans, Dutch-Americans, German-Americans, Polish-Americans have all been denounced by Roosevelt. The name of American unadorned has been good enough for the man who is now President of the United States, and he has no Dutch blood that can be brought to the boiling-point by appeals on behalf of the embattled Boers."

The Witness (Montreal) believes that the President's action in entertaining a negro at the White House has shown him to be the greatest President since Lincoln. The path of duty in national politics, it remarks, has often been the way of the cross.

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"But as Tennyson said in extolling Wellington, 'Not once or twice in our fair island's story, the path of duty was the way to glory.' Lincoln was a martyr to that anti-nigger spite, but who to-day would place any time-server, however brilliant, beside that simple, true man?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA ON THE "AMERICAN PERIL" IN POLITICS.

EUROPEAN statesmen and commercial bodies have for some time been anxiously discussing "the American peril" in an economic sense, but little is heard on the continent regarding any alleged political encroachments by the United States. Yet this "danger" has been discovered by the Russian papers, and they are now sounding warnings to Europe. Mr. Roosevelt's accession to the Presidency is regarded as a source of possible aggression in the name of the Monroe Doctrine, especially since

DIVIDING THE WORLD UP BETWEEN THEM.—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

Great Britain, it is conceded, can not be counted on to stand by Europe in any action against North America. In fact, the London correspondent of the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) writes to his paper that all late events and political developments indicate that England is practically *dependent* upon the United States and may, to all international intents and purposes, be considered to be *under an American protectorate!* This startling theory is developed at length, but the following extracts will suffice to indicate his line of argument:

"The United States will not permit any radical change in the territorial status of England, for such a change would necessarily affect American interests adversely. Indeed, the relation of the United States to England is similar to that of Germany to Austria. Just as Germany has used Austria for her own purposes, while guarding her from external and internal dangers, so does America take advantage of British needs and weakness, caring for England only in so far as self-interest prompts it. The United States has but just entered upon the policy of exploiting the protected kingdom. . . . . .

"The British have lost all pride in their relation to the United States. They admit that they can not successfully resist the republic. They no longer trust to their strength, but place their reliance on the racial, literary, and social ties which attract the Americans to England. In this surrender to the Americans there is a sentimental motive as well as a practical one. Losing her maritime, commercial, and even financial primacy, England can bear with more resignation the passing of this primacy to a nation akin to her in language, civilization, and even blood."

The correspondent goes on to say that Americans have not spared English feelings, and that even the neutrality in the Boer war was due to self-interest rather than to sympathy with England. The Americans have become more aggressive than any other people, as is shown by their unceremonious treatment of the isthmian canal treaty and their "seizure" of the isthmus for the construction of an all-American canal. But, continues the writer, America will have trouble with the Canadians and the Australians, who are not so meek as the shorn Englishmen and who have no love for the Western republic with her pretensions. He concludes by remarking that the American protectorate over England is a matter of great consequence to Russia, for it frees England from German influences and changes the problem of Russian diplomacy.

The liberal *Novosti* (St. Petersburg) publishes an editorial warning Europe of the extreme "Monroeism" of President Roosevelt. It says in part:

"The United States desires to profit in every respect by its participation in the Old-World concert, yet it is trying very hard to drive Europe out of America. European law and policy can not admit the exclusive possession by one power of an entire hemisphere. It is well that the question is to be raised by an interpellation in the French Parliament. Indifference would be the worst possible thing. Europe has already lost much by indifference in the economic sphere, but the danger is still greater in the political. It is necessary to act, and promptly. We can not wait till the United States grabs all the European colonies in Central and South America. It is necessary to meet and resist the 'American peril.'—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE POLISH LANGUAGE QUESTION IN PRUSSIA.

THE trial of sixty Polish schoolboys at Thorn, Prussia, "for belonging to a secret society, the sole object of which is to promote the study of Polish literature and history," has called forth a good deal of comment in the journals of France and England, and goes far to show, as the Manchester *Guardian* says, that the Polish question is by no means a *quantité négligéable* in continental European politics. The use of the Polish language is strictly forbidden in the schools of the Prussian-Polish provinces, and the secret society to which the boys belonged is no doubt one of the organizations used by the Poles to promote the study of their language and history out of school hours. *The Guardian* remarks that the trial shows "how very low the Prussian Government can stoop in its attempts to crush out the national aspirations of its Polish subjects." It says further:

"The prosecution of the schoolboys of Thorn will in all probability encourage the studies which seem so obnoxious to the Government. It is strange that the Prussian Ministry still fails to realize the unwisdom of its anti-Polish crusade. All its attempts to Germanize the Polish provinces, by settling German colonists there at vast expense and by prohibiting the use of the Polish language, have admittedly failed, and the Poles, whose racial sentiments were no more dangerous to their Prussian rulers than the Welsh national movement is to this country, are being taught against their will to dislike and distrust Prussia."

The Government at Berlin, says the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), is "pursuing its Prussification campaign with a vigor and persistency worthy of a better cause."

"We can not protest too vehemently against this attitude of the Prussian Government toward the inhabitants of its annexed

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Polish provinces as being quite as unjust and dangerous as that adopted by the Government at St. Petersburg toward Finland and the Polish provinces which are part of Russia. It ought to be perfectly evident to Berlin that this policy can have no other effect than that of intensifying the anti-German feeling and increasing the desire for renationalization."

The *Temps* (Paris) also declares that the trial of the schoolboys is "unworthy of an enlightened government." According to a recent cable despatch the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs has considered this trial as sufficiently significant of a state of affairs which may become of international moment to appoint a special commissioner to study the struggle between Germans and Poles in East Prussia, while a professor of the Institut des Sciences Politiques will lecture especially on the Polish question in Prussia.

German governmental journals, such as the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, in the brief references they make to the Polish question, justify the course of the Government on the ground that the Poles are rebels, and that their aspirations for a revival of Polish literature and the study of Polish history are dangerous to the peace of the empire. Some of the more liberal journals, however, see danger rather in the oppressive measures which have been taken against the Poles. The conservative *Welt am Montag* (Berlin), whose editor, Herr von Gerlach, is a close connection of the present Prussian Minister of Finance, referring to the trial of the schoolboys, says:

"The bankruptcy of the anti-Polish policy of to-day is manifest; Polonism has not become weaker, but stronger. From the dignity which marked the bearing of the accused in the trial at Thorn, we can infer that the maturing generation of educated Poles will be a very grave enemy if it be treated as an enemy."

This journal advocates a radical change in the Prussian Polish policy. It calls for schools in the Polish districts which will give complete popular instruction, and it protests against the private teaching of the Polish language. It says in conclusion:

"Poland is lost, and the idea of restoring the Polish kingdom will become as evanescent as a shadow, if the Poles can be drawn more and more into the circle of German cultural and commercial development as citizens possessed of equal rights. Poland is not yet lost, and the Polish idea will act more and more intensively and more and more fanatically if the Polish policy of to-day is pushed further, and if we shall be proud of the dismissal from the Thorn judgment-hall, amongst the Polish populace, of a few gymnasium students as martyrs of the Polish idea."

The *Zgoda* (Chicago) commends this utterance as "a very sensible one from the standpoint of German politics." The *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, a radical journal, points out the inconsistency of the German pro-Boer, anti-English press, which "seems to forget the Poles and the Danes in Germany." It says:

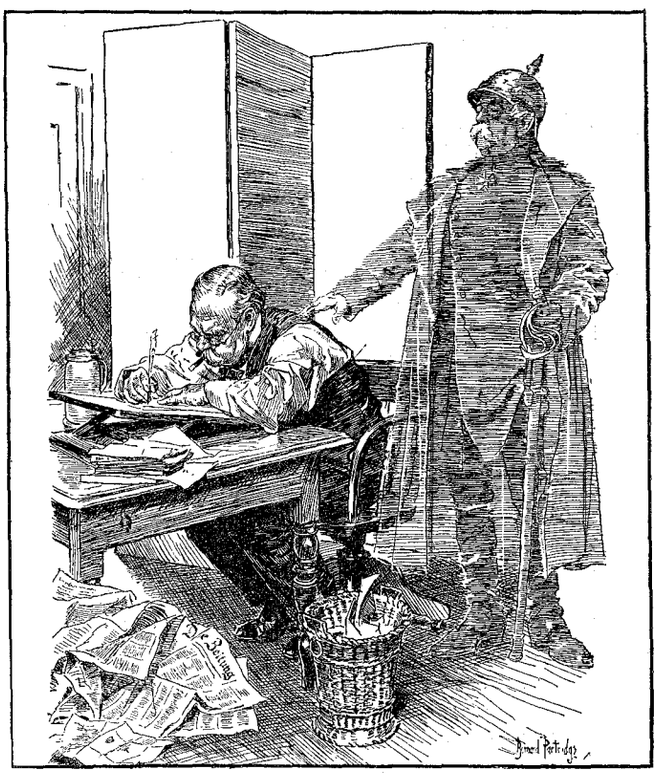
"Our newspapers complain that England is depriving the Boers of their independence, that the Finns and the inhabitants of the Baltic provinces are oppressed in Russia as are also the Transylvanian Germans in Hungary. But let us not flatter ourselves that our policy toward the Poles is judged abroad by a different standard. . . . The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) justly observes that foreign newspaper articles are of no practical significance, since they can not do the Poles any good. These foreign criticisms, however, have a moral weight, if only because they entirely destroy the effect of any complaint we may make regarding the oppression of Germans abroad. People compare us with the *Gracchi de seditione querentes*, and Russian journals scornfully recommend that the Baltic provinces be ruled on the model of the Prussian province of Posen."

In other countries the struggle is watched. In an "open letter" to the *Lucifero* (Ancona), on the occasion of the National Congress of the Italian Republican party last month, Signor A. Ungheriui, the soldier and democrat, calls upon the congress to declare its sympathy for Poland. He says in conclusion:

"There are people, I know, to whom it is convenient to think that Poland is dead. I do not envy them that. As for me, I think that Poland not only lives, but that she will yet rise. That is not all: she will yet be the keystone of the new European edifice, whether that is pleasing or not to those that make fair or foul weather in Europe to-day."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOME MILITARY LESSONS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

ENGLISH journals are expressing a good deal of satisfaction over Kaiser Wilhelm's criticism of the German army maneuvers and over the fault found by an Austrian military expert with the French mimic war operations at Compiègne during the recent visit of the Czar to France. While the Kaiser's strictures



A SHORT MEMORY.

SHADE OF BISMARCK (to German Pressman): "You write of British 'brutalities,' my friend. Have you forgotten your Bismarck so soon?"

["For almost every repressive measure taken by our military authorities in South Africa, and others which may yet be taken, a precedent can be found in the measures taken by the German military authorities in France during the war of 1870–71."—*Letter to the "Times," September* 3, 1901.]

—*Punch* (London).

do not appear in the official German journals, it is reported that they were very severe in regard to the handling of the troops. It was too mechanical, he declared, adding that the German officers appear to have learned very little from the South African war. The Austrian authority who wrote in the *Reichswehr* (Vienna) characterized the French artillery operations (which are the special boast of the army of the republic) as "magnificent, but such that, if conducted in actual warfare, every gunner would have been killed at his post." These criticisms bear out the testimony of the English newspaper correspondents at the reviews in question. Mr. A. G. Hales, of the London *Daily Express*, who has acquired a reputation for proclaiming truths extremely unpalatable to British sensibilities, declares that at Dantzig the Germans committed "tactical mistakes ten times worse than the English committed at any period of the war." The scouting was perfunctory, he says, and the cavalry was handled in such a way that, judging by this display of tactics,

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any of the Boer leaders would make the German cavalry kill all their horses within three months." The Germans, concludes Mr. Hales, continually ask why we have not won Africa in two years. "If to-day's exploits are a fair criterion of their military genius, Germans could not win Africa in two centuries." Reckless exposure of the men and bad marksmanship, declares the correspondent of *The Daily Mail*, show absolutely that the French soldier is untrained for war. The whole spectacle at Compiègne was "pathetic." *The Spectator* (London), in commenting on these reports, says:

"Naturally we do not pretend to be sorry that the Germans and French refuse to adopt the lessons of the Boer war. Our only fear in regard to the question is lest we too should fail to profit by those lessons. We are haunted by the dread lest when the war is over the military authorities in Pall Mall and Whitehall will once again direct their chief energies to devising a new hat for the staff or an improved 'position of the soldier,' while the headquarter staff generally becomes what Junius called 'the home of slumber and of thoughtless meditation,' enlivened only by occasional and spasmodic efforts to copy some piece of German militarism of a specially mechanical kind. What we want, but what we fear we shall not get, is that our army should study and digest its own experience, and learn its own lessons, and leave German methods alone. To say, as we hear people say so often, that the war in South Africa must not be made into a model for European wars is a most dangerous doctrine. In truth, if intelligently applied, its lessons will serve for all wars. If, then, we are wise we shall be guided by our experiences on the veld, and not attempt to mimic the magnificent and spectacular follies committed on the plains of Prussia or among the fields of Eastern France."

All this goes to prove, says *The St. James's Gazette* (London), what we have always claimed: that, "the blunders and failures, such as they have been, of the British commanders in South Africa would not have been avoided by any general that France or Germany could produce, if the tactics accepted as orthodox in those armies had been adhered to." The lessons of the Boer war, says the Manchester *Guardian*, are inconsistent with the whole Continental military system, and can not be applied to the enormous armies of conscripts without a complete reversal of the military ideas that have held universal sway abroad since the Franco-German war. "They are, in short, a vindication of the principle of voluntary service, and can not readily be grafted on armies raised by universal conscription."

The great lesson for England from the Boer war, says Charles Warren, in *The National Review* (London), is the "vivid illustration of the fact that we are deficient in national primary education; that, as a people, we are gradually losing the use of our faculties and common sense in the conduct of war." It continues:

"Two extremes have been in collision, dwellers in cities against dwellers in tents, and tho our failings are self-evident, it is gratifying to learn that all we require is the practise of our faculties. Under the pressure of circumstances our soldiers find the use of their wits and faculties, tho there is too often loss of life and limb in the process. It is becoming the practise to cite the Boer as preternaturally cunning and scheming; but, after all, he is what his habits of life have made him, and one of ourselves brought up in the wilds of South Africa can often give the Boer points in shooting, in riding, and even in scheming. The Boer simply approaches in the keenness of his perceptions and cunning to the wild man of primitive times, always on the lookout to outwit and get the better of his enemy."

Nothing in the method adopted by the Boer, either in strategy or tactics, concludes this writer, "is likely to affect the conduct of future wars; but he has been of the greatest service to us in showing up defects in ourselves which we are bound to eradicate."

In a recent speech at Edinburgh, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain held that no continental nation could have made such progress in South Africa against such obstacles as has been made by the British forces. He also criticized the German press for its anti-British attitude in discussing the war. In reply, the *National Zeitung* (Berlin) says that the British have proved themselves unfit for any name but that of assassins, and that Germany had learned years ago what the English generals are now finding out.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Kaiser's Clash with Berlin.—Quite a journalistic war has been precipitated in the press of Berlin by several recent conflicts between the Kaiser and the city council over certain municipal enterprises. The plan of an electric railway company to connect Unter den Linden and the Thiergarten by a trolley line through the Brandenburger Thor was vetoed by the Emperor, even after the council had granted the franchise. The Radical press criticizes the council for not opposing the imperial will. The *Neueste Nachrichten* blames the police authorities for not reminding the Kaiser of the "constitutional regulations which define the respective domains of the crown and the municipality." The Emperor, it says, can not be expected to keep every point of municipal as well as national law in his head. The Emperor's condemnation of the designs for the new Friedrichshain fountains has called forth considerable comment, some of which evinces an intention to "chaff" His Majesty. The leading Socialist organ of the capital, *Vorwärts*, quotes the Kaiser's remark that the designs should be for fountains "more kindly cheerful, more attuned to the intelligence of the workingmen's children who play in the Hain." This suggests to the *Vorwärts* a discussion of the Emperor's "esthetic dualism":

"On the one hand, he admires the *magnifico pomposo* style which he reserves for his 'Hohenzollern' work. On the other, as a patriarchal autocrat, he demands that his people shall have the simplest art possible, something innocent and easily understood. This is no doubt the explanation of his preference for 'Charley's Aunt' [a popular farce] and the comedies of the Royal Theater. For this reason also he objects to complicated music for the people, to drama which excites or which causes discontent—for example, Hauptmann's 'Weavers.' His Majesty is evidently a sincere believer in—well, not in the doctrine of 'art for art's sake.'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

COMMENTING on a recent utterance of Dr. Wiegand, general manager of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, to the effect that, "While American coal will never cut any considerable figure in North European markets, it may be accepted with certainty that the export of such coal to the entire Mediterranean will make very material progress; and the time will come when, for example, in Genoa and Port Said, the principal coaling-stations of the Mediterranean, American coal will appear in the sharpest competition with English coal," *The World* (Toronto) says: "If the United States can compete with Europe in the coal trade of the Mediterranean, Canada ought to be able to do even better than the United States. The cheapest coal on the Atlantic seaboard is to be had at Sydney, Cape Breton. . . . If this continent is destined to supply the needs of Southern Europe, it is Canada that should get the bulk of the trade. Our coal is mined at the seaboard, while the output of the mines of the United States has to be conveyed hundreds of miles from inland points to Atlantic ports."

THE pro-Boer pamphlet written last year by Dr. Kuyper, the new prime minister of Holland, has been translated (from the original French) and published in London. In this pamphlet, which has been considered the most powerful exposition of the Dutch view of the Transvaal war ever published, Dr. Kuyper speaks of the consequences to England in these words: "Behind her in Africa she would have sown the seeds of a deep rancor, of an unspeakable repugnance, of an indestructible race-hatred, and these seeds would shoot up. The determination of the Boers is unshakable. Never will they be voluntary subjects of England. . . . In the first war that should burst on England, they would be the devoted allies of her enemy. There is the wound from which England, unless she repent, will bleed for a whole century. To persevere in the beaten track of violence would undoubtedly be the presage of the beginning of the end of the greatness of England in point of power. Perhaps she would succeed in disarming the people; she will never destroy the fecundity of the Boer woman. In less than a century, from their former numbers of 60,000, the Boers, thanks to this marvelous fecundity, have grown to half a million. In the coming century, they will reach three, four, five millions, and South Africa will be theirs."

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

FORBIDDEN FRUIT.

THE SECRET ORCHARD. By Agnes and Egerton Castle. 12mo, illustrated, 349 pp., cloth, $1.50. Frederick A. Stokes Company.

"THE Secret Orchard" has to do with forbidden fruit and with its acrid aftertaste. The scene is laid in the Château de Fitzroy, near Paris; the time of the story's duration is but one month. The last descendant of the Stuarts, we are told, the Duke of Cluny, has inherited the vices of his house. A certain M. Favereau, Minister of France, loved the beautiful Helen, American-born, but, thinking she would be happier with Cluny, he married her to the Duke. Helen, tho benevolent and good, was a great simpleton, and could not see through the ways of her husband, whom she loved greatly and implicitly trusted. The latter, in his wanderings from home, chanced upon an innocent young girl whom he betrayed, and to whom afterward he sent a necklace of pearls as the price of her shame. It happens that Helen, through charitable motives, adopts a young orphan-girl, Joy, who proves to be no one else than the Duke's victim. She recognizes him, but a scene is averted.

EGERTON CASTLE.

"'And thy heaven that is over thy head shall be brass, and the earth that is under thee shall be iron.'" This biblical quotation is the author's preface to Book II., and it sufficiently characterizes the Duke's feelings. An American sailor, George Dodd, cousin to Helen and guest of the house, falls in love with Joy, tho she loves only the Duke. The latter, naturally, wants to marry her to the sailor and thus be rid of her. A scene follows, and the disclosure is made. George slaps the Duke, and a duel is arranged for. The Duke covers all past errors with one great act, plans purposely to expiate his crime in death by permitting his opponent to kill him. The scenes at this point become truly dramatic. Their pathos brings tears to one's eyes, and the heart breaks over the seas of human misery.

"'Stop the bell!'" they shouted as they brought Cluny into the house. "'Oh, will no one stop that dreadful bell!'"

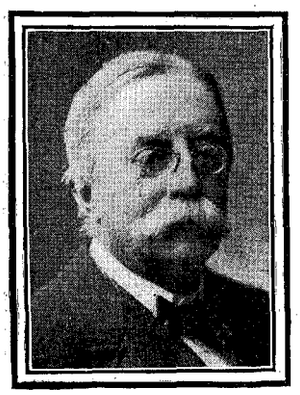
"'If Helen sees her it will kill her,'" says one. "'Out of this room!'" cried Madame de Lormes; "'Out of this house! you have made a widow of your benefactress, a murderer of my son! . . . Back to the streets—accursed that you are!'" "Take her away," said a third; but Helen, pushing aside the curtains, appeared, marble-like and majestic, saying, "'Stop! is there not one Christian among you?'"

In the awful silence everybody withdrew, save the wife and the mistress, who remained weeping over the corpse together.

THE NOTE-BOOK OF A FAMOUS PIANIST.

MEMORIES OF A MUSICAL LIFE. By William Mason. With Illustrations, including Musical Autographs. Crown 8vo, cloth, 266 pp., $2.00 net. The Century Company.

WILLIAM MASON, third son of Dr. Lowell Mason, the musical pioneer of this country, is himself well known as a pianist of very high order, and has summed up in these "Memories" the labors, experience, and associations of a long career. Possessing a style remarkably clear, simple, and direct, the author is preeminently a teacher as capable of imparting knowledge as of absorbing it. The work is divided into four sections. In the first, which deals with the author's boyhood studies in America, is a short disquisition on the production of tone that alone is worth a pile of ordinary instruction books. In fact the whole work, without any apparent intention on the author's part, is so full of points, suggestions, and discussions of the methods of the most famous pianists and teachers that a text-book might be evolved from it which would be priceless to the earnest teacher and student.



WILLIAM MASON.

With the second section of the book begins the account of the author's experiences abroad. In 1849, Mr. Mason, then a youth of seventeen, sought in Europe a broader field for study and inspiration.

At this time the musical world was worshiping at the feet of Mendelssohn; and Beethoven, whose ruggedness and originality shocked the conventional taste of the leading musicians, was under the ban as a "monstrosity." In Paris, however, young Mason met Meyerbeer, who, on learning that he was en route to Leipsic to study with Moscheles and others, said: "Well, well, you have chosen good men. Moscheles knew Beethoven."

Richard Wagner also recognized the genius of Beethoven, and, indeed, did open and enthusiastic homage to it during a visit which young Mason paid him in 1852. In this noteworthy interview Wagner wrote a musical autograph included in this book, the motive of which Mr. Mason has discovered to be the embryo of the "Siegfried" music, which was not written till two years later.

The third section of the "Memories" is entitled "With Liszt in Weimar," and is rich in criticisms of the composers and performers of that period. Here the author recalls with delight and approbation the wonderful legato touch, so full of poetry and feeling, of the composer Henselt, who yet made no pretensions as a pianist; and the brilliant and ornate playing, so finished and smooth, of Thalberg, who, however, says Mason, did not understand the use of the devitalized upper arm muscles and loose wrist in rapid octave playing.

But the longest and most interesting critique is that of Liszt, whose interpretation differed from that of others in that his genius was ever flashing out in instantaneous conceptions of rendition. In concert work he always played without notes, altho this was not the custom of the time. Naturally, therefore, as a conductor he was not very successful. Liszt strongly advocated Wagner, just as Wagner had championed Beethoven, and this made him many enemies.

The last section of the "Memories" is devoted to Mr. Mason's work in America, where, after a long concert tour, he settled down as a teacher, cooperating with Theodore Thomas in the education and elevation of the popular taste.

Altho the practical worth of the book is impaired by the inclusion of many trivial reminiscences of the foibles of musicians, their eccentricities of food, dress, etc., to the teacher and student these "Memories" form an invaluable compendium of the art of piano-forte playing and of musical criticism in general. To the average reader it presents an intelligible and entertaining résumé of the individual characteristics of the most gifted musicians of the past fifty years.

AN UNFINISHED DRAMA.

GIOCONDA. By Gabriele d'Annunzio. Translated by Arthur Symons, 12mo, cloth, 144 pp. R. H. Russell.

BEAUTIFUL, but unsatisfactory; a literary gem, but an incomplete drama—this much can be truly said of "Gioconda," by Gabriele d'Annunzio. From the first act to the last, the action takes its development through a series of well-balanced dramatic situations; the dialog is in turn elegant, pathetic, forcible, and terrific, and when the curtain drops at the end of the fourth act we are spellbound. But there is no fifth act, no "denouement," no moral to the play. We fail to comprehend what the author intends to demonstrate. The problem, be it social, religious, or philosophical, has been propounded; but it has not been solved. We are bewildered, considering the sad plight of a woman, the highest type of virtue, self-abnegation and true love, who, instead of the unpalatable Gioconda, is really the heroic figure of the drama.

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO.

The story of Silvia Settala is a pathetic, yet a common one, in the world of artists to which her husband Lucio, the sculptor, belongs. Hers is the love of an honest, devoted wife; yet Lucio, who appreciates her qualities, has allowed himself to be seduced by Gioconda, his model. He knows that he does wrong, but he is unable to subdue his passion, and he tries to kill himself. His wife forgives him, nurses him back to health, and tries to regain his affection. During his long period of illness the artist forgets Gioconda in the quiet seclusion of his home. During the first act, we find him sitting at the feet of Silvia staggered under the weight of her love. He tells her:

"All the sorrows that you have suffered, the wounds that you have received without a cry, the tears that you have hidden lest I should have shame and remorse, the smile with which you have veiled your agonies, your infinite pity for my wanderings, your invincible courage in the face of death, your hard fight for my life, your hope always alight beside my bed, your watches, cares, continual tremors, expectation, silence, joy, all that is deep, all that is sweet and heroic in you, I know it all, I feel it all, dear soul; and, if violence is enough to break a yoke, if blood is enough for redemption, I bless the evening and the hour that brought me dying into this house of your martyrdom and of your faith to receive once more at your hands, these divine hands that tremble, the gift of life."

"It is not me alone that you must love [she replies], not me alone, but the love I have for you. Love my love! I am not beautiful, I am not worthy of your eyes, I am an humble creature in the shadow; but my love is wonderful, is on high, on high; it is alone, it is sure as the day,

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it is stronger than death, it can work miracles; it shall give you all that you ask. You can ask more than you have ever hoped."

Lucio, however, has been "mated with a creature who was never meant for him . . . a soul of inestimable price . . . but he is not a sculptor of souls." What he loves is the beauty of form personified by Gioconda, the model he used for his statute of the Sphinx, a *chef-d'œuvre*, as he explained it to his friend, Cosius Dalbo":

"Every motion of her body destroys one harmony and creates another yet more beautiful. You implore her to stay, to remain motionless; and across all her immobility there passes a current of obscure forces, as thoughts pass in the eyes . . . The quiver of an eyelid transfigures a human face and expresses an immensity of joy or sorrow. . . . another quiver: your soul dissolves like a drop of water; another: you are the lord of the universe! . . . Imagine through all her limbs, from the forehead to the sole of the foot, that flash of lightning, like life!"

And Lucio Settala regrets that they had not let him die, as he was not able to live either with or without her.

During his sickness Gioconda has visited his studio, far away from his home, taking care of an unfinished clay model. Silvia, against the advice of her sister, goes there to meet her and put an end to an intolerable situation. This is really the "clou" of the play.

After passionate dialog, Silvia orders Gioconda to leave the studio. In her fury Gioconda attempts to break the Sphinx. A fight ensues, and Silvia is so severely wounded that she afterward loses both hands. Her little daughter Beata is not told of this until the curtain drops at the end of the fourth act.

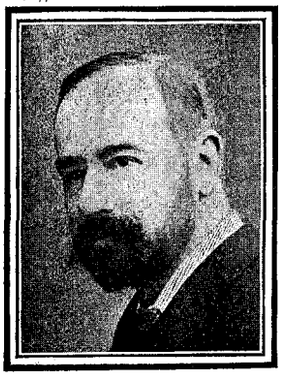
And this is all! We learn incidentally, through the Maestro Lorenzo Gaddi, that Lucio has abandoned his family and that he lives with Gioconda, working feverishly at his statue.

The drama is built on the lines of classical "unity," and the diction is perfect, too perfect indeed to be staged without modifications.

ANOTHER LOVE-STORY WITH A THRONE IN IT.

FOR LOVE OR CROWN. By Arthur W. Marchmont. 12mo, cloth, 354 pp. Frederick A. Stokes Company.

LOVE-STORIES in which royalty or a throne figures conspicuously and rich in the most exciting intrigue and adventure, followed always by the happiest of endings, have become very plentiful since Mr. Hawkins obtained such vogue by his "Prisoner of Zenda." Arthur W. Marchmont in "For Love or Crown" has turned out another. They are all as much alike as chocolate drops. But as, after a dozen or two chocolate drops, one has to admit that still another is sweet and pleasant to the taste, so any one who is entertained by light reading with much spice and a hero who does valiant things in the airiest fashion and always wins out, may find diversion in this story, while admitting that it is not a notably brilliant one even of its class.



A. W. MARCHMONT.

A young English baronet has fallen in love with his uncle's ward. On that uncle's death they both learn that she is a daughter to the reigning Grand Duke of Saxe-Lippe, with only a weakling brother between her and the crown. The young woman asks for no happier lot then to let the crown go and be simply Lady Stanley Meredith. But the tremendous exigencies of her august position and the petty intrigue of a small German principality wrest her from him. Then the whole of the story turns on his wresting her back.

Mr. Marchmont has a lucid, direct style, and, if not startling, he is at least prolific in invention. The character of the young woman is fine and engaging, with a cheerful scorn for the twopenny crown that is thrust at her. But there is a dreadful familiarity in all the *dramatis personæ*, and the genus of their actions.

A BOOK THAT COMES TOO LATE.

THE FALLEN GOD: AND OTHER ESSAYS IN LITERATURE AND ART. By Joseph Spencer Kennard. Boards, half ooze, with photographic illustrations. Price $2.50. George W. Jacobs & Co.

A BOOK of eight essays, covering a variety of subjects from an essay on Avignon, which reads like a stilted newspaper special, to a comparative study of the Lucifer myths of various times and countries.

One of two things a reader has a right to expect from a book of this kind: either that through his scholarship the author shall have some new thing to impart to his audience, or that he shall have a new point of view with which to consider the old material at his command. It can not be said that Mr. Kennard has been successful in either one of these ways. The day is past when a book like "The Fallen God" would find a large audience of appreciative readers. We are not an essay-loving generation. Our forefathers read with patience platitudinous essays on Friendship or Art's Mission in their magazines. Our forefathers enjoyed artless pratlings concerning continental travel. That was the day when the published sermon flourished. It made no difference apparently if the sermon was trite or dull, it found a public. The second-hand book-shop tells us that, and the old library reiterates it. It is to that generation of thought that Mr. Kennard belongs. His book, printed and bound so pleasantly in the fashion that Mr. William Morris set, is an anachronism.

The essays have a painstaking air as tho their author had worked hard over them. He tried strenuously to catch from heaven an inspiration, and after infinite mental gymnastics he brought to earth a platitude. The essay on "The Unity of Art" begins:

"Man is essentially constructive, instrumentally analytic. The difference between the constructive and the analytic is the difference between regarding a thing from the totality aspect, the constituent elements of the thing existing only as parts and receiving meaning only through the whole; and the way of regarding a thing as a group of elements, the total existing to be analyzed, the element only being real."

It is evident that a man must have a firm conviction that he and his readers are both destined to have long lives as a basis for writing a passage like the foregoing. Rollo's father would have enjoyed this book. It comes some fifty or sixty years too late, that is all.

A MUSCULAR CHRISTIAN OF THE NORTH-LAND.

THE MAN FROM GLENGARRY. By Ralph Connor. 12mo, cloth. Fleming H. Revell Company.

THE Rev. Charles W. Gordon, pastor of a young church in Winnipeg, betrays much of himself in his novels. "The Man of Glengarry" is a legitimate successor to "The Sky Pilot" and "Black Rock," which secured him, under the *nom de plume* of Ralph Connor, the swift fame that leaps to the author of to-day who strikes a new and effective note. Mr. Gordon does this by his fresh portraiture of men and women of that Eastern peninsula of Ontario known as the Indian Land and comprising Glengarry County. The Macdonald gang of Glengarry men was famous. The converted giant who dominated it would take "no man who could not behave himself." "Behaving himself" meant taking no more whisky than a man could carry, and refusing all invitations to fight unless "necessity was laid upon him." His own brother, Macdonald Dubh, was the one who resented such restrictions the most. His son, Ranald, is "The Man from Glengarry."

"RALPH CONNOR."

In the evolution of this stalwart youth's career, Ralph Connor handles with somewhat varying success the tenacious virility of the Scotch and Scottish Presbyterianism transplanted to the aboriginal roughness of life, the isolation of virgin forest and stream, and the fisticuffs of shanty-men in Canada. At times simple, strong, and incisively graphic, he is at other times weak and commonplace in style and narrative.

The opening of the story is Homeric and of fine quality. There is nothing in this book comparable to the fights. They are spiritual and physical; and if the former are closer to Mr. Gordon's heart, the latter are pictured by his pen with a more passionate intensity. Macdonald's gang, drifting down the river chanting their Gaelic boat-song, find three solid miles of logs blocking their way, driven there by Dan Murphy's gang. They repair to an adjoining river tavern and are soon embroiled in the loveliest fight in the world, the Glengarry men outnumbered by the "Irish Papishes" six to one. A great bully of a French Canadian who aspires to the position of "boss of the river" deals the fierce father of Ranald a crushing blow by leaping into the air and lashing out with his feet. Then he stamps with ecstasy on his prostrate foe. Macdonald Dubh and his seventeen-year-old stripling swear vengeance. But before Macdonald dies, a year later, from the effects of this maltreatment, the admirable wife of the minister, Mrs. Murray, has procured his conversion, and that he may say the Lord's prayer without turning it into a curse, he forgives, as he hopes to be forgiven. Ranald is also converted through Mrs. Murray's influence and later saves Lenoir's life in lieu of avenging his father by taking it.

The life in the woods of these shanty-men affords the most delectable reading in "The Man from Glengarry." The author handles men and manners in the raw. Mrs. Murray, an admirable figure, undoubtedly has her prototype in the author's mother. Mary Robertson Gordon taught philosophy at Mount Holyoke when she was twenty, and declined the principalship later to marry a young Scotch clergyman and retire with him to the wild isolation of the backwoods.

After his father's death Ranald goes to Quebec, and like the good boy of Sabbath-school literature is so faithful to his employer as to be offered a partnership in the concern, which he declines because he has discovered a questionable strain in that employer's business methods. He falls in love with his employer's daughter, and, altho he loses her, gets a far finer girl.

In one or two places predestination rears its grisly head, notably at Cameron's funeral, where a Scotch elder insists on the mourners not forgetting that, by all the rules they recognize, the departed, who had lost his life in saving a drunken river-man's, and who was singularly clean and kindly, is forever damned.

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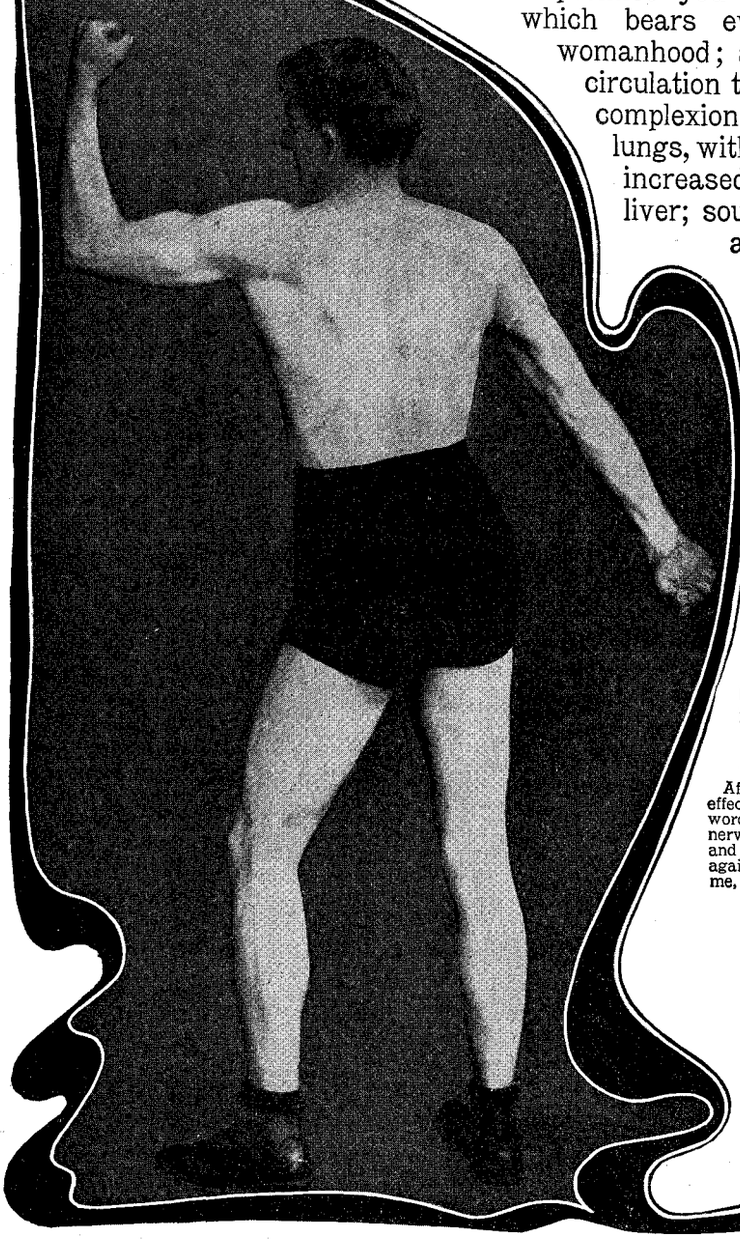
Conscientiously and systematically follow our instructions and we can promise you a fine, strong, well-developed physique which bears every evidence of perfect manhood or womanhood; a clear brain; a light step; a splendid circulation that will make itself known in a ruddy complexion; bright eyes; sound, easy-working lungs, with plenty of room in which to expand; an increased appetite; good digestion; an active liver; sound, restful sleep; a cheerful disposition; an erect carriage. In a word, **greater strength, better health, longer life.**



Mr. Frederick W. Stone, Director of Athletics of **The Stone School of Scientific Physical Culture** has been director of Athletics of Columbia College, The Knickerbocker Athletic Association, New York, (afterwards called Manhattan Athletic Association) and is at present director of athletics in the Chicago Athletic Association. At the age of 51 years, he is still a physically perfect man. He established the world's record for 100 yards sprint (9 4-5 seconds); he has been before the public 31 years as an athlete and trainer of athletes, and, it must be admitted, is thoroughly qualified to teach others the science of self-development.

It is the duty, and should be the pleasure, of every mother to take a course in scientific physical culture, not alone for the benefit which would result to her own health, but that she may in turn instruct her children, and bring them up to be strong, healthy, robust men and women. You will be interested in following extract from our everyday mail:

Brookline, New Hampshire, July 13, 1901.

"I broke down completely in health, from long continued overwork. After spending, in travel and on physicians the savings of years, to no effect, I resolved to place myself under your instructions. Should these words come to the eye or ear of others who may be all broken down from nervous exhaustion, I trust they will avail themselves of my experience, and place themselves without delay under your care. Thanking you again for your kindly consideration and the great help you have been to me, I am,

Sincerely and gratefully yours,
VIRGINIA DOX,
Missionary and College Agent.

Illustrated booklet and measurement blank sent FREE. Address

The Stone School of Scientific Physical Culture,
1662 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

See our ads in December number of Harper's, Review of Review's, Outlook, Scribner's, McClure's, Bookkeeper, Everybody's, Success, Smart Set and others.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"John Forsyth's Aunt."—Eliza Orme White. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"By the Waters of Sicily."—Norma Lorimer. (James Pott Company, $1.75.)

"Amata."—From the German of Richard Voss, by Roger S. Boutell. (Neale Publishing Co., $1.)

"The Christ of the Red Planet."—Eleanor Kirk. (Author and publisher.)

"The Practise of Typography."—Theodore Low De Vinne. (The Century Co.)

"The Foot-Ball Calendar."—Designed by E. B. Bird, drawings by I. B. Hazelton. (R. H. Russell.)

"From Death to Life."—Harry Marchner. (The Abbey Press, $1.50.)

"The Owl and the Woodchuck."—Walter Babbett. (Rand, McNally & Co.)

"The Princess of the Purple Palace."—William M. Graydon. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.10.)

"The Divine Origin of Christianity."—Richard S. Storrs. (The Pilgrim Press, $2.00.)

"Lazarre."—Mary H. Catherwood. (Bowen Merrill Company, $1.50.)

"The Apostles of the Southeast."—Frank T. Buller. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.20.)

"Other Worlds."—Garret P. Serviss. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.20.)

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"Plantation Songs."—Eli Sheppard. (R. H. Russell.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Sea Rhapsody.

By RICHARD BURTON.

I.

By day, the tremble of the boat,
As the engine throbs like a human heart;
The tang of the untainted air, salt, free,
Roaming long leagues of brine;
The tidal lift and the slow swing, now the craft
buries her nose in the billows;
The sky of central blue, tapering down to misty
opal at the sea line,
And all around, the unsteady sapphire of the
ocean.

II.

At night, snug in the cabin, cheerful with lamps,
with food and drink and the talk of cronies:
Hard by, the friendly lights of the ships;
Far above, aloof, the homeless flicker of stars
In their high, impenetrable places.

III.

Then sleep, 'midst the rock of the waves,
To dream of dear ones distant on land,
With a sense of lesion from all the ways of earth,
A return to savage, sane realities:
The tameless revels of strange, marine creatures;
The hoarse voices of winds and waters.
The hidden treasures of the deep,
Wide-scattered, inestimable, not to be named.
The face of tan, the boy's heart,
The lost yet inextinguishable gust of youth, exultant once more.

IV.

Old Earth, the mother, sends forth her sons
To adventure with the ancient, hoar, gammer
sea;
Ever hereafter, as they come back and walk

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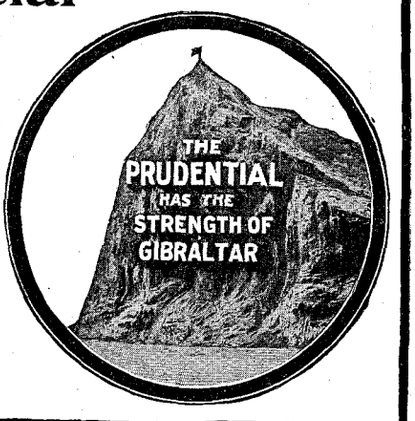

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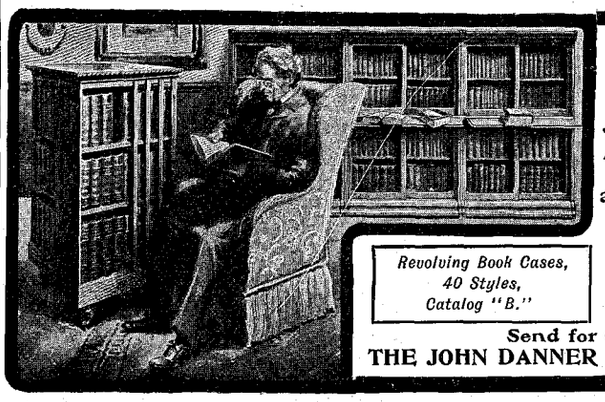

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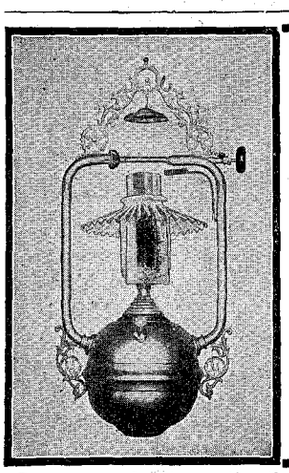

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The dusty, fevered streets, and bargain in the marts,
And sicken with heat and the sight of men,
Will they carry at heart a cool, quieting thought,
And yearn betimes for the ocean's open roads,
For the rigors and raptures of the sailor life,
The footless trail, the horizon's lovely lure, the sting and lull
Of elemental water wastes,
Restless, that yet bring rest.

—In *Atlantic Monthly.*

An Idle Day.

By CLINTON SCOLLARD.

This day will I cast off the coil
Of aging worry and of toil.
And seek the soothing soul-caress
Of Idleness.

For sometimes it is well to be
Both body-free and spirit-free,
To own no gyve, no cincturing wall,
No thrall at all.

The harper wind strides o'er the hill;
His truant will I make my will;
Two jovial comrades, forth we hie
Beneath the sky.

We loiter; who shall cry us "nay"?
We hasten; who shall bid us stay?
By stream or woodland-side we brood,
As suits our mood.

And ah, the golden grain I reap
From this one long, from this one deep
Day-dwelling, in the dream-duress
Of Idleness!

I slough the husk of discontent,
And feel no longer hedged and pent;
I look on all that round me lies
With saner eyes.

I gather from the bounteous earth
A quiet joy, an inner mirth;
And life, where'er I pass along,
Seems set to song.

—In November *Lippincott's Magazine.*

Song.

By ROBERT LOVEMAN.

I follow Song,—
Unto the utmost east I follow Song.
Song dawns with day, it dreams with dusk,
It lights the happy stars upon their way,
It calms the wild, weird fears that throng:
I follow Song.

I follow Song.
There youth and love go laughing, hand in hand;
There sorrow, joy, and hope and tears,
Are of one gentle, weeping, sister band,
Sent to illumine man's impassioned years:
I follow Song.

I follow Song.
O Death, made dear by sweetest melody,
Come thou at noon or night, I go
Fondly to thy embrace, so thou wilt show
Unto my soul the Soul of Poetry:
I follow Song.

—In November *Atlantic Monthly.*

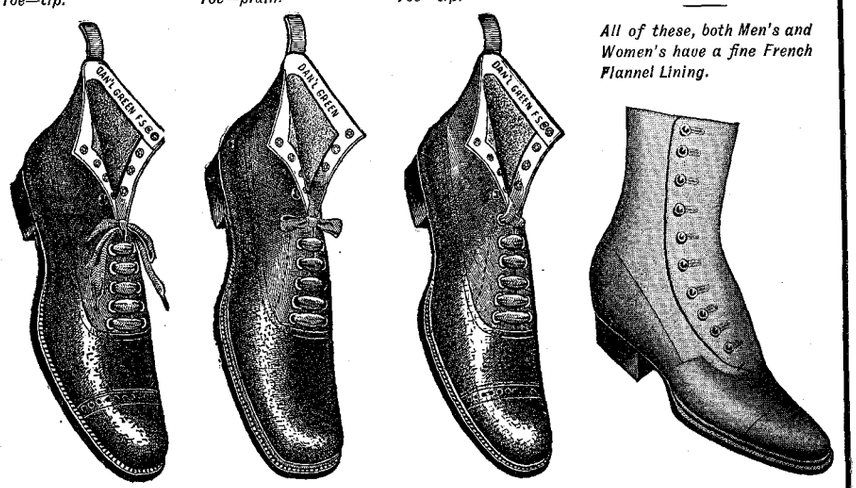
No. 907.....$5.00 *Men's Box Calf, Weather-proof, Pure Wool Felt Innersole, Round Toe—tip.*

No. 910.....$6.00 *Men's Box Calf, Weather-proof, Double Wool Felt Innersole, French Toe—plain.*

No. 916.....$6.00 *Men's Box Calf, Weather-proof, Double Wool Felt Innersole, Round Toe—tip.*

No. 1065.....$5.00 *Women's Vici Kid, Weather-proof, Double Wool Felt Innersole, Full Round Toe—tip.*

All of these, both Men's and Women's have a fine French Flannel Lining.



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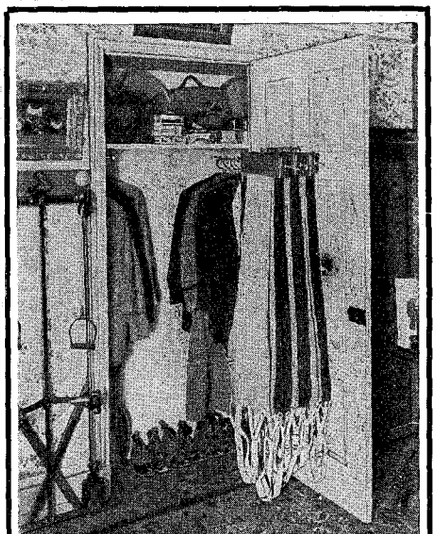

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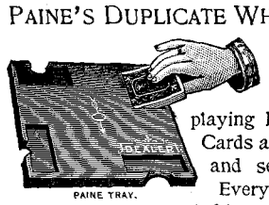

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BECAUSE such people as the Astors, the Iselins, the Vanderbilts and scores of others equally well known, who are good judges and aren't bothered by matters of price, use them. Their testimonials are in "The Test of Time."

BECAUSE it is the best to be had at *any* price, *and I can get my money back if I am not satisfied after trying one thirty nights*—express charges paid both ways.

BECAUSE no dealer can sell it. I am not going to be fooled by the claims that there is something else "just as good" as the Ostermoor, but sha'l send my money direct to the makers.

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PERSONALS.

A Story of the Present Czar and His Father.—Frederic Febvre, of the Comédie-Française, narrates in the Paris *Gaulois* an anecdote, which was told to him at Arcadia, in Russia, during a professional tour ten years ago. It is reprinted in *The Courrier des États-Unis*, and is as follows:

"A Frenchman, visiting a fashionable concert garden, stopped a passing Russian officer and asked for a light for his cigar, which had gone out. The officer, after a moment's hesitation, handed his own cigar to the Frenchman, and looked on with a smile of resignation at the latter's frantic efforts to get a light.

"'You are French, I believe?' said the officer.

"'Not only French, but from Toulouse!'

"'Is this your first visit to Russia?'

"'Yes.'

"'Ah! now I understand why you did not salute the tall gentleman in uniform who was with me when you asked me for a light.'

"'The tall gentleman? I did not notice him. Who is he?'

"'The Emperor,' replied the officer, at last regaining possession of his cigar.

"'Are you sure?'

"'Perfectly. He happens to be my father.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Not His First Love.—SHE: "I suppose you will commit suicide if I refuse you?"

HE: "That has been my custom."—November *Smart Set*.

It Had.—FIRST DOCTOR: "Has the trouble reached an acute stage?"

SECOND DOCTOR: "I should say it had. I've paid him forty-six visits and I haven't received a cent on account!"—*Puck*.

What He Wanted.—"Please I want a pennorth of—er—er—I want—er—er—"

"Have you forgotten what you came for?"

"Yes, that's what I want."

"What?"

"Camphor."—*Moonshine*.

Sic Transit.—CLARA (examining new triumphs of dentistry in John's mouth): "Why, John, they're temporary fillings!"

JOHN: "Yes, dear; temporary fillings in temporary teeth in a temporary man. What's the use of putting anything permanent into a mouth forty-five years old?"—*Life*.

All the Difference.—The following conversation took place during a recent election in Cumberland between two free and independent electors:

"Wot's these 'er Socialists, Jack?" questioned one of the other.

"Well," replied the other, "it's this way. If yer had two carriages and two horses, you'd give me one, wouldn't yer?"

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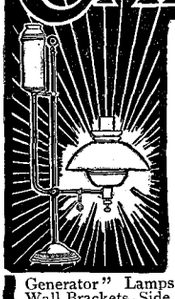

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"Just think I would," replied Bill.

"An' if you'd two fields, you'd give me one, wouldn't yer?"

"You bet I would," said Bill.

"You're a Socialist, Bill—a born Socialist. If you'd two pigs you'd give me one, wouldn't yer?"

"Nay, I wouldn't," replied Bill. "Before I'd give yer one I'd fight yer for it!"

Bill had two pigs.—*Tit-Bits.*

Up-to-Date.—SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER: "What was the last thing that God created?"

LITTLE GIRL: "The Joneses baby."—*The Woman's Journal.*

Syndicate Criticism.—FIRST DRAMATIC CRITIC: "That was an awfully dull play last night."

SECOND DRAMATIC CRITIC: "Wasn't it? It was all I could do to keep from saying so in the paper."—*Life.*

Self-centered.—"Isn't that a brigantine that's just coming up?" inquired the first passenger.

"I think not," replied the seasick man nearby. "I don't remember having eaten a brigantine."—*The Philadelphia Press.*

Explicit.—STRANGER: "Aw, how'll I go to Blank Street from heah, me boy?"

BOY: "I s'pose you'll do it wit' de same duck waddle dat I saw yer comin' 'long der street wit' jus' now."—*The Chicago Daily News.*

Advice.—E. Z. ONE: "And now, sir, having paid the fee you require, what is your 'incomparable method that enables any one to save $50 a week'?"

A. BEAT: "Get a job that pays you $50 a week and don't spend any of it."—*The Chicago Daily News.*

Like an Employee.—When the night-watchman found a strange man stealing funds from the vault of the bank his indignation knew no bounds. "You've got your nerve!" exclaimed the watchman. "Anybody'd think you was employed here, actually!"—*Puck.*

Advertising.—NOVELIST (desperately): "Unless my book succeeds at once, I shall starve to death!"

PUBLISHER (cordially): "My dear sir, I commend your resolution. Nothing you could do would better advertise your work, I think."—*Life.*

Cause and Effect.—UNCLE: "What are you crying for, Georgie?"

GEORGIE: "Teacher caned me because I was the

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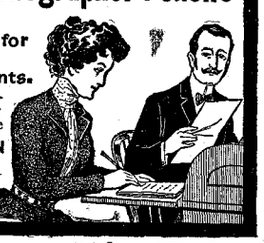

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only one—boo-hoo—able to answer a question today."

UNCLE (indignantly): "This is scandalous, my poor boy! What was the question?"

GEORGIE (between sobs): "Who put the bent pin in teacher's chair?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Quits!—A wealthy foreigner, intent upon a day's outing, wanted to hire a dealer's best horse and trap, but not knowing his man the dealer demurred at trusting them in his hands. Determined to have his drive, the gentleman proposed paying for the horse and the vehicle, promising to sell them back at the same price when he returned. To that the other saw no objection, so his customer's wants were supplied and off he went. He was back in time at the stables, his money reimbursed according to contract, and he turned to go.

"Hold on!" exclaimed the dealer, "you have forgotten to pay for the hire."

"My dear sir," was the cool reply "there was no hiring in the case. I have been driving my own horse and trap all day."

And he left the dealer to his sorrowful reflections.—*Tit-Bits.*

Bobby's Composition on Parents.—Parents are things most boys have to look after them. Most girls also have parents. Parents consist of Pas and Mas. Pas talk a good deal about what they are going to do, but mostly its Mas that make you mind.

Sometimes it is different tho. Once there was a boy came home from college on vacation. His parents lived on a farm. There was work to be done on the farm. Work on a farm always has to be done early in the morning. This boy didn't get up. His sister goes to the stairway and calls:

"Willie, 'tis a beautiful morning. Rise and list to the lark."

The boy didn't say anything. Then Ma calls:

"William, it is time to get up. Your breakfast is growing cold."

The boy kept right on, not saying anything. Then his Pa puts his head in the stairway, and says he:

"Bill!"

"Coming, sir!" says the boy.

I know a boy that hasn't got any parents. He goes in swimming whenever he pleases. But I am going to stick to my parents. However, I don't tell them so, 'cause they might get it into their heads that I couldn't get along without them. Says this boy to me:

"Parents are a nuisance; they aren't what they're cracked up to be."

Says I to him:

"Just the same, I find 'em handy to have. Parents have their failings, of course, like all of us, but on the whole I approve of 'em."

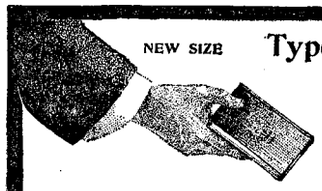
Once a man says to me:

"Bobby, do you love your parents?"

"Well," says I, "I'm not a-quarreling with 'em."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Suggestion.—

In times, now antiquated.
When simple folk awaited
With appetite unsated, some feast of fancy new,
They read without restriction
Each masterpiece of fiction
And little cared for diction if the heroine was true.



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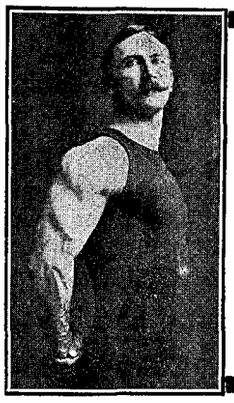

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Current Events.

Foreign.

THE FRANCO-TURKISH DIFFICULTY.

November 4.—The French Chamber of Deputies sustains the Government's action in sending a fleet to Turkey, by a vote of 305 to 77.

November 5.—The French squadron under Admiral Caillard seizes three ports on the island of Mitylene, near Smyrna.

November 7.—Admiral Caillard lands marines on the island of Mitylene and seizes the customs of Medilli without meeting resistance.

November 8.—The French Minister announces that the Porte has decided to give satisfaction in the case of the various French demands.

November 10.—It is semi-officially announced in Paris that, the Sultan having acceded to all demands of France, diplomatic relations will be resumed and the French squadron recalled.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

November 4.—A detachment of thirty-two Bengal Lancers, escorting a surveying party, are attacked by Mahsuds, on the Indian frontier, and thirteen lancers are killed.

A dense fog prevails in the United Kingdom interfering with navigation, and throwing business in the large cities in confusion.

November 6.—It is reported that the German imperial deficit will reach 140,000,000 marks; considerable trade depression prevails.

November 7.—A despatch received by the State

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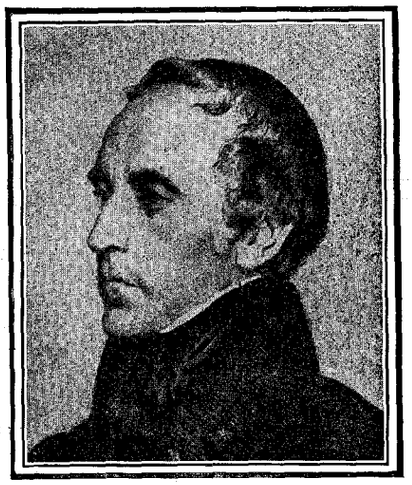

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Department announces the death of Li Hung Chang.

November 8.—Yuan Shi Kai has been appointed to succeed Li Hung Chang as Viceroy of Chi Li, and Wang Wen Chao is appointed deputy Viceroy of the same province.

November 9.—Lord Salisbury speaks in the Guildhall, declaring that the menace to the Empire in South Africa will be removed so thoroughly that the work will not have to be done again.

A letter is received from Miss Stone, the captive missionary, recounting the hardships of herself and her companion, Mme. Tsilka.

The Czar congratulates M. de Witte, the Russian Finance Minister, on the completion of the Siberian Railway.

November 10.—Elections in Spain are attended by bloodshed and excitement; one person is killed and forty wounded in Barcelona.

Domestic.

THE SCHLEY COURT.

November 4.—The taking of evidence is finished; Admiral Schley makes some corrections in and additions to his former testimony.

November 5.—Solicitor Hanna finishes his argument for the Government, and Captain Parker begins the presentation of Admiral Schley's side of the case.

November 6.—Mr. Rayner makes the closing argument for Admiral Schley.

November 7.—Judge-Advocate Lemly finishes the closing argument on the Government side of the case.

The hearing is declared ended, and the verdict of the court is expected some time next month.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

November 5.—Seth Low and the entire city and county fusion ticket of New York are elected by about 30,000 majority.

In New York State the Republicans are generally successful. Ohio goes Republican by 86,000 plurality; Nebraska, New Jersey, Utah, Iowa, and Massachusetts all show Republican pluralities. Democratic gains are registered in Kentucky and Maryland.

November 7.—A mutiny takes place among the Federal prisoners at Fort Leavenworth. Thirty men escape and are pursued by cavalry.

November 8.—Three of the escaped convicts of Fort Leavenworth are shot and four others captured.

November 9.—President Roosevelt appoints a large number of postmasters, disregarding the recommendations of the Republican organization in several cases in Southern States.

Senator Lodge speaks on national topics before the Middlesex Club, of Boston; James B. Dill speaks on "Trusts" before the Merchants' Club of Chicago.

November 10.—Two of the escaped convicts from Fort Leavenworth hold a sheriff and his deputy prisoners in a farmhouse, and negotiate their escape, under protection of their prisoners'; fourteen convicts still remain at large.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

November 5.—*Philippines:* The United States Philippines commission at Manila passes laws against treason. A plot to massacre the American Garrison at Moncada, province of Tarlac, Luzon, is discovered.

November 9.—After a sharp engagement on the island of Samar, an American force under Major Waller captures a Filipino stronghold, two Americans being killed and twenty-six of the enemy; all the ports in the island of Leyte are closed to traffic.

November 10.—A Federal Convention is being held in Manila, but personal bickerings have thus far prevented much practical work being accomplished.

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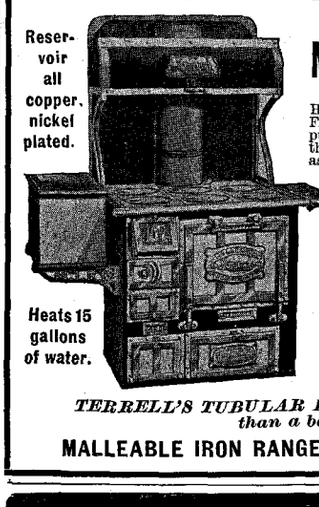

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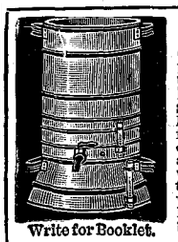

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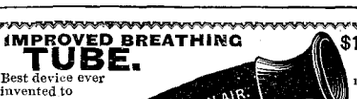

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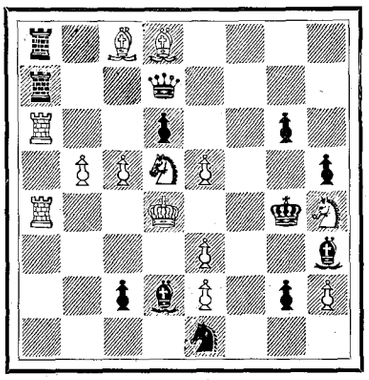

White—Thirteen Pieces.

r1BB4; r2q4; R2p2p1; 1PPSP2p; R2K2kS; 4P2b; 2pbP1pP; 4s3.

White mates in two moves.

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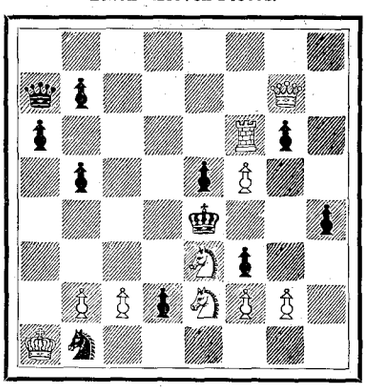

White—Ten Pieces.

8; qp4Q1; p4Rp1; 1p2pP2; 4k2p; 4Sp2; 1PPpSPP1; Ks6.

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End-Game.

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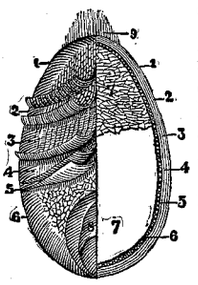

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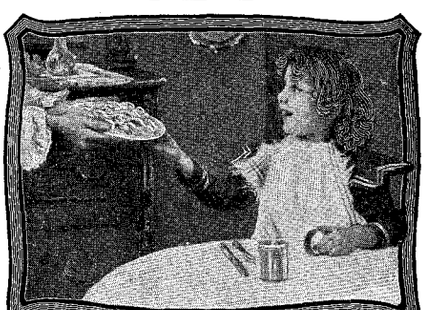

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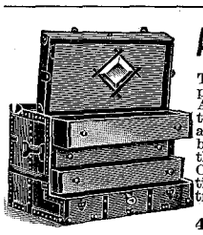

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1. ..... / P—Q Kt 4	2. B—Kt 8 ! / K x R	3. B x B, mate

Other variations depend on these.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; H. W. Barry, Boston; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. D., New Orleans; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; R. G. Fitzgerald, Dayton, O.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. L. Hill, Houston, Tex.

601 (only): The Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, Effingham, Ill.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; W. E. Griffin, Kansas City, Mo.; W. Hyde, Brooklyn; M. C. Brown, Brooklyn; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; G. P., Winnipeg, Can.

602 (only): W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; L. R., Corning, Ark.

Comments (601): "The most difficult 2-er I've come across this year. A fine problem"—H. W. B.; "Difficult for a 2-er"—M. M.; "Good"—G. D.; "A sharp trick"—A K.; "A feast of fat things"—J. G.L.; "A very neat illustration of an old theme, and unless the cut-off strikes one it is apt to puzzle"—W. R. C.; "Fairly difficult but lacking in variety and interest"—S. M. M.; "Excellent and difficult"—J. H. L.

(602): "Highly ingenious and difficult"—C.R. O.; "A very unusual setting of a very unusual theme"—H. W. B.; "A superb conception, equally well rendered. The beautiful variation after 1 ..... / P—Kt 4 is most pleasing. In every respect a worthy prize-winner"—M. M.; "Charming strategy"—G. D.; "This is not merely one in 119—it is one of a thousand. A rich study"—J. H. S.; "The best waiting problem I have seen in THE DIGEST. Black's suicide is forced in unexpected ways"—W. W. S.; "Wonderful! It promised little, but gave much"—A K.; "Superbly ingenious"—R. G. F.; "Deserves the highest praise. One of the finest I have seen"—W. J. L.

The Judges of the Tourney spoke of this problem as "the finest three-mover of modern times."

Very many solvers were caught by 601. The move generally accepted to do the work is R—Q 7, this is answered by B—Q 4. Several solvers thought that Kt x B ch would do it, but overlooked 1 ..... / R x Kt ch.

In addition to those reported, A K. got 598 and 599; J. C., Springfield, Mass., 595; H. Louther, Philadelphia, 599.

The Virginia Chess-Association.

On October 14, the Virginia Chess-Association was organized, with John A. Kinner, Roanoke,

A Wonderful Life Story of Mary, Queen of the House of David.

Few characters in Biblical history offer more fascinating material for the romancer and biographer than Mary, Queen of the House of David, and mother of Christ. Yet it is strange that we have but few satisfactory works dealing with her life. The highest authorities agree in commending as decidedly the best life of Mary the work by the Rev. A. Stewart Walsh, D.D. This gifted author tells the life story of this ideal woman with an entertaining combination of romance and historical facts, vividly picturing the Oriental life and scenes of Bible times. The book is, as Joseph Cook remarked, "vivid in description, sound in sentiment, and scriptural in tone." It is handsomely printed and exquisitely illustrated. Hurst and Company, of 135 Grand Street, New York, are the publishers. For descriptive announcement see another page.

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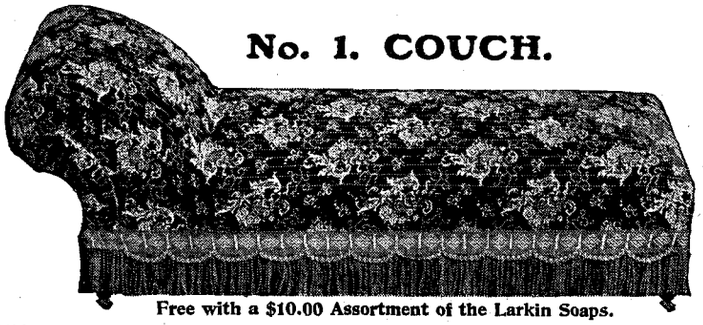

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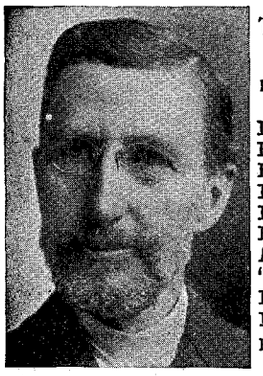

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President; B. F. Kirkpatrick, Lynchburg, Secretary and Treasury. A tournament was held for the Championship of Virginia and various prizes. There were twelve players, and the prize-winners are as follows:

Wilbur L. Moorman, Lynchburg, won the Championship of Virginia and First Prize, $24, by a score of:

	W.	Dr.	L.
	14	2	0
J. A. Kinner, Roanoke, 2d prize $18.00....	12	1	3
E. Pendleton, Wytheville, 3d " 12.00....	8	4	4
E. H. Ellyson, Danville, 4th " 6.00....	6	2	6

In this tournament, after the first round, the six players having the lowest scores were dropped, and the remaining six played another round.

Mr. B. F. Kirkpatrick, who sent us the information concerning this association, express the hope that other State-associations will hold tournaments, and the champions of these tournaments meet yearly in a grand Inter-State Championship Tournament. We like the idea. 'Twould give a boom to Chess. Messrs. Shipley, Ferris, and Helms, the men who have made so wonderful a success of the Pennsylvania-New York Correspondence Match, are the very persons to take this in hand. Anything that THE LITERARY DIGEST can do to further this object will be most cheerfully done.

Blindfold Chess.

MORPHY AND PILLSBURY.

A half-century ago, Paul Morphy played eight games of Chess simultaneously, without sight of the boards. This amazed the world. Pillsbury, however, has played as many as twenty games. It will be interesting to study and compare the two games we give. Both games were played *sans voir*.

Petroff.

	MORPHY. *White.*	POTIER. *Black.*		MORPHY. *White.*	POTIER. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	14	Q—K Kt 3	P—K R 5
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	15	Kt-Kt 6 ch	K—Kt sq
3	B—Q B 4	Kt x K P	16	B x B	P x Q
4	Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	17	B x Q	P x Kt
5	Kt x P	P—Q 4	18	B P x P	P x R P ch
6	B—Kt 3	B—Kt 2	19	K—R sq	B—K Kt 5
7	P—Q 4	P—B 3	20	R—K 7	Q Kt—Q 2
8	Castles	Q Kt—Q 2	21	B—K 5	K—B sq
9	P—K B 4	Kt—Q Kt 3	22	R—B 7 ch	K—Kt sq
10	Q—B 3	P—K R 4	23	Kt x P	P x Kt
11	P—B 5	Q—B 2	24	K B x P	Q Kt—Kt 3
12	B—K B 4	B—Q 3	25	K B—Q	Resigns.
13	Q R-K sq	K—B sq		Kt 3	

Vienna.

	PILLSBURY. *White.*	SCHAUER. *Black.*		PILLSBURY. *White.*	SCHAUER. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	13	B-R 3 dis.	K—Kt sq
2	Kt—Q B 3	P—Q B 3	14	B x Q	P—K R 3
3	P—K B 4	P x P	15	P—K 5	Kt—R 3
4	Kt—B 3	B—K 2	16	Kt—K 4	P—Q 4
5	B—B 4	B—R 5 ch	17	B x B	R x B
6	P—Kt 3	P x P	18	Kt-Q 6	R—Q Kt sq
7	Castles	P x P ch	19	B—Q 2	P—Q Kt 4
8	K—R sq	Kt—K R 3	20	R—B 7	R—R sq
9	P—Q 4	Kt—Kt 5	21	K x P	K—R 2
10	B x P ch	K—B sq	22	Q R-K Kt sq	K R—Kt sq
11	Kt x B	Q x Kt	23	Kt—B 5	Resigns.
12	Q x Kt!	Q x Q			

The Defense of the Ruy Lopez.

Notwithstanding the elaborate analyses of Chess authorities for a quarter of a century, down to the more recent criticism of Lasker, Pillsbury, Steinitz, and Albin, the Chess expert world seems to have taken up with P—Q R 3 as Black's best third move in defending the Ruy Lopez. Lasker takes up five or six pages of his book, issued as late as 1896, in condemning this defense as weak and unsound. Steinitz did the same in his vol-

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ume, as in his Chess-magazine. Pillsbury has always advised against this defense, as have most of the German analysts, and yet they are nearly all now playing it. Indeed, Lasker and Pillsbury now play P—Q R 3 on Black's third move, apparently as their standard defense. Pillsbury played this defense the past summer in the Buffalo Tournament. In the Paris Tournament, as in his exhibition Chess of this season, Lasker played it commonly. Thus does Franklin K. Young feel that he and Morphy are indorsed by the acts of his analytic opponents, even if theoretically the latter condemn the move.

Albin, who has achieved fame for his analysis of the Berlin defense, which he demonstrates to be favorable to White, plays P—Q R 3 for Black nowadays almost invariably.

The current defense, as now played by Albin, Pillsbury, Lasker, Marco, Maroczy, Schlechter, and Janowski, in the international tourneys and matches, is a combination of three defenses. After P—R 3, which is the old move of Morphy's time, Kt—K B 3 of the Berlin defense follows, and then P—Q 3, the key-move of the Steinitz defense. B—K 2 sometimes precedes P—Q 3, the Steinitz idea of bringing the K B out on Kt 2 having been exploded by Lasker. The defense, as now made up, seems to give Black approximately an even game and robs White of most of his brilliant coups.

Synthetic and Analytic.

A very great deal has been heard, lately, of the contention between the Synthetic School, Young and Barry, the head masters, and the Analytic School, represented by nearly every other great expert. However, according to the following note in *The Evening Post*, New York, this is mainly a contention about words, and the Synthetic School have named themselves with a high-sounding name, which does not mean what they profess:

"Synthetic Chess and what may be styled the Synthetic School of Chess are quite distinct from one another. Synthesis is defined as the combination of separate elements of thought into a whole: as of simple into complex conceptions, species into genera, individual propositions into systems—the opposite of analysis. Yet, as Sir W. Hamilton said, analysis and synthesis, tho commonly treated as two different methods, if properly understood are only two necessary parts of the same method. Each is the relative and correlative of the other. In consequence, the Chess-player, to succeed, must be both synthetic and analytical. The Synthetic School of Chess's chief feature is the substitution of the military for the usual technical terms."

The Pawns.

By W. A. P.

Forth they go pugnaciously
To the fight;
Laying low the valiant foe
Left and right.

Marching on triumphantly
To their goal,
Queens they grow, to put the foe
In a hole.

Several persons have written concerning the game of a "Wonderful Boy," published in our issue of October 26. They are worried over Black's 18th move, . . . R—Q sq, claiming that this is an impossible move, as "the black Q had not been moved." Sure enough, and the black Q never did move, for the black Q had never been on the board. See the words at the head of the game.

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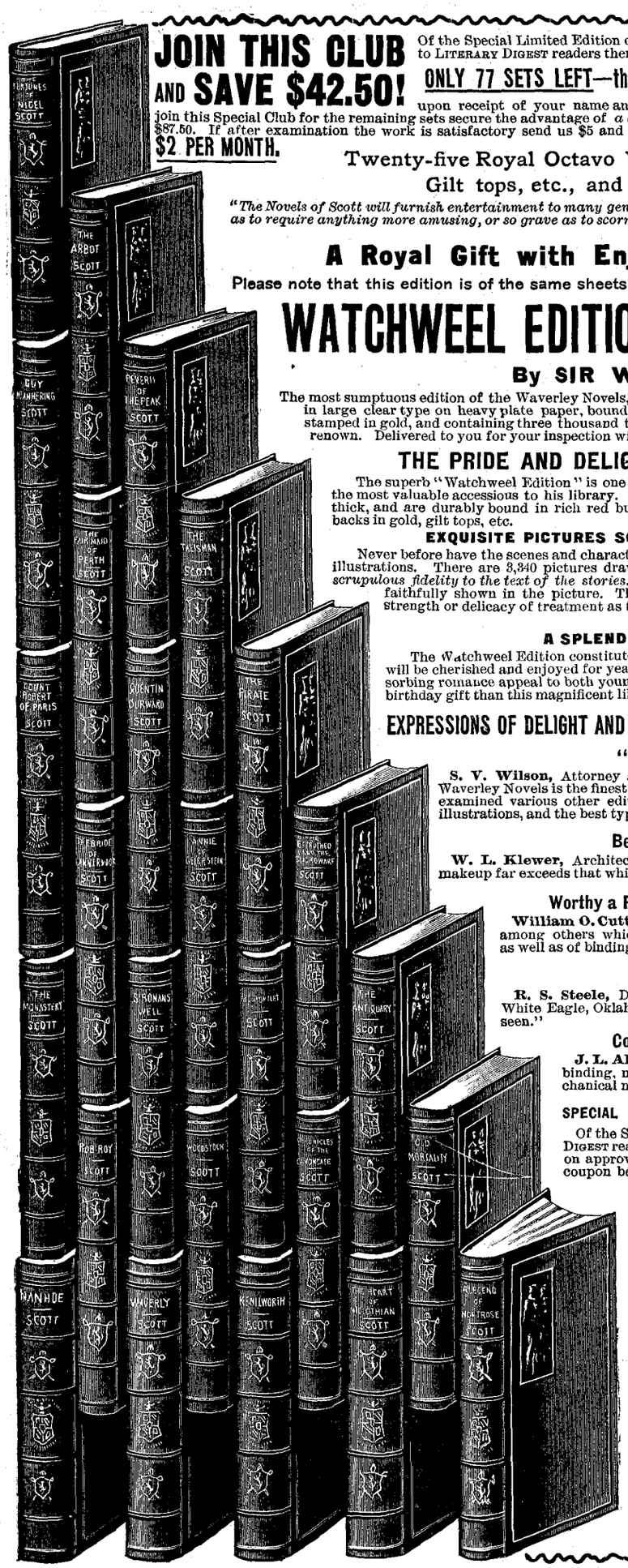

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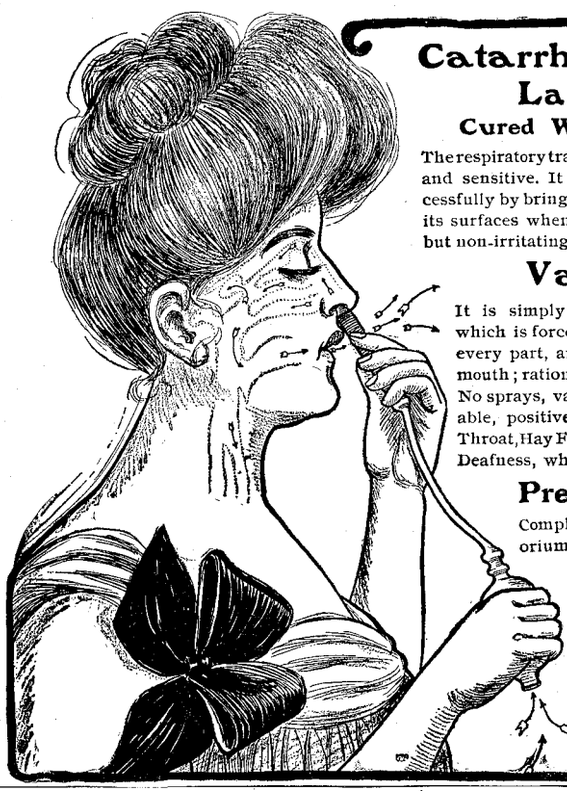

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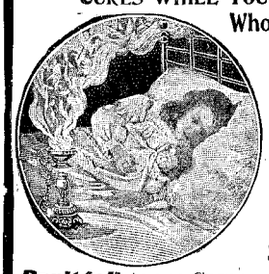

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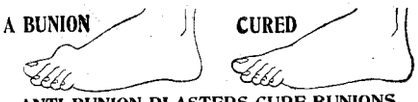

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